THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872. NUMBER 135.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CONVENTION.

Our Delegation.

THE OUT-LOOK.

Grant by Acclamation.

PROBABLE PLATFORM.

Who for Vice President?

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1872.

It is needless to waste words in conveying to the readers of the GAZETTE any idea of the immensity of the crowd that is here or of the excitement which pervades throughout the city, as all may guess as well as your correspondent could tell the situation. Suffice it to say that the hotels are crowded—nay, jammed, and he is a lucky wight who has a room to himself. The attendance from all parts of the country is fearfully large, and it is simply wonderful that this "good City of Brotherly Love," a name applied by somebody in the past to Philadelphia, can so well house and feed so many political pilgrims. With the Central Club of proud and independent Allegheny City your correspondent had the good luck to fall in and take his quarters at the Merchants' Hotel, where Dash & Mangle, the courteous proprietors, are doing their level best, and very successfully too, to make all feel at home and comfortable under their hospitable roof.

In our journey over, nothing much worthy of record happened, except that the Great Western Band became detached from the Lincoln Club train and were thrown with the Central Club. The former, who "paid the fidler," telegraphed to the band not to play for the Alleghenians, which, to say the least, was a little small; the band obeyed orders, although they felt much chagrined over the matter. We got in about two hours after our Pittsburgh neighbors and marched to our quarters under a drenching shower of rain. All are in good condition and restless for a hand in the great work of to-morrow.

The Lincoln Club are stopping at the Girard House, in crowded quarters. The Allegheny Club were received enthusiastically on their arrival at the depot, and in reply to addresses of warm welcome, eloquent speeches were made by Mayor A. P. Callow, and Messrs. Samuel Hastings and Hugh McNeill.

The nomination of Grant by a unanimous vote is a foregone conclusion. There will not be a single voice against him. To use an equestrian term, he will walk over the course and take the stakes. The Vice Presidential question is sadly mixed now. It was at first thought that the opposition to Colfax was weak and insignificant, but the arrival of delegates opposed to him considerably complicates matters, and his chances are rapidly dissolving. It is probable that he will be slaughtered in the Convention. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is looming up as the strong man for the second place, and hourly his prospects of success grow brighter. Senator John Scott has not developed much strength. Pennsylvania would stand solid for him if he was stronger.

The name of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, has been brought out during the past few days in connection with the Vice Presidential nomination. Gen. Hawley will be presented on the ground that he is a native of North Carolina, is now a resident of the East, is the President of the U. S. Centennial Committee, and his recent defeat for the U. S. Senate by a combination of bolting Republicans and Democrats.

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, expects success in the event of a close contest between Colfax and Wilson, when they would endeavor to bring about a compromise on their favorite.

Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, is counted out of the contest entirely by those who have studied the situation carefully.

The Pennsylvania delegates held a meeting to-night. The best of good feeling and harmony prevailed. It was agreed that Hon. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia should be Chairman of the delegation, and John Strohm, Esq., Vice Chairman. On Credentials, L. D. Schumaker was appointed; on Resolutions, G. W. Schofield and H. W. Oliver, Esqs; on Rules, C. W. Gilfillan; on National Committee, William H. Kemble; on Permanent Organization, Gen. W. H. Albright.

Two ballots were held without any decision to frame the action of the delegation for Vice President. The contest was between Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson and John Scott. The caucus adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Mark it down, Colfax will be thrown overboard in the Convention.

The city is alive with excitement to-night. A grand torchlight procession is now going on. The hotels are thronged with politicians, and at various points speeches are being made. While enthusiasm prevails, the utmost harmony and good feeling exists all around. The rain is at an end, and to-morrow promises to prove a bright day. I.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TORCH-LIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

The city is alive with excitement to-night. The Grant men, under command of Col. James Forney, made an imposing torch-light demonstration, counter-marching on Broad street in front of the Union League house. The most noticeable feature of the demonstration was the large number of colored men. The procession marched to the Hartranft Wigwam, where an immense mass meeting was held. Speeches were made by Senators Ferry, Logan, Morton, Cameron, Nye and others.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The canvass for Vice President is progressing with great intensity of feeling. Don Cameron will be presented to the delegation in the morning. Colfax seems to have the best organization, and his friends, under the lead of General Lane, of Indiana, are working with great industry. The only efficient organization working against Colfax is the Washington newspaper correspondents and Massachusetts delegation. They are ubiquitous and working with an energy that is being felt.

The rooms of all the delegations are flooded with printed documents against Colfax. Among the reasons assigned why Senator Wilson should be nominated, one of their circulars says, is that the Labor League and workingmen have declared to support him, and ask his nomination. The Convention should show its condemnation of Mr. Sumner's disgraceful assault on President Grant. The way to do it is to honor Sumner's colleague with the second place on the national ticket.

Fifty German newspapers have declared for Senator Wilson and against Colfax. The industry of the Colfax men may win. It is impossible to speculate with any degree of certainty as to the result.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS.

The result of the caucus to-night, so far as ascertained, is as follows: The Pennsylvania delegation met to-night and selected Morton McMichael as chairman. Two votes were had for Vice President. The first ballot resulted: Senator Scott, 25; Colfax, 11; Senator Wilson, 16; Schofield, 5; Wilson, Iowa, 4; Kelley, 1. This one was changed to Scott. The second ballot resulted as follows: Senator Wilson, 23; Scott, 16; Colfax, 14.

Wm. H. Kemble was elected for National Committee; Platform, Gen. Schofield; Organization, Gen. Albright; Credentials, L. D. Schumaker; Order of Business, C. W. Gilfillan.

The ballots indicate that Colfax has warm friends in the delegation. New York stands 56 for Colfax, and 14 for Senator Wilson.

Ohio is divided between Dennison, Colfax and Senator Wilson. Wilson has 30 votes, and Colfax 14. This delegation will meet to-morrow morning and determine on the Vice Presidency.

Massachusetts is solid for Senator Wilson.

Virginia is for Lewis for Vice President. This will be complimentary; second choice, Senator Wilson.

Tennessee's first choice for Vice President is Maynard. Colfax has worked this delegation up, and will probably get it. Wilson has not been near them.

Illinois stands two-thirds for Senator Wilson. The strongest Colfax men of this delegation are yet to arrive.

Louisiana will meet to-morrow. Some of the delegation are absent in Washington. For Vice President they are about equally divided between Senator Wilson and Colfax. They believe New England should have the Vice Presidency, and Wilson can show the most strength in this section. He will get Louisiana.

California is ten for Senator Wilson and two for Colfax.

Nebraska was instructed for Colfax, but there is a disposition to ignore the instructions and go for Senator Wilson.

The impression prevails that the entire Pacific slope will go for Senator Wilson.

California presents James H. Wetherington for platform. Illinois stands 17 for Senator Wilson, 8 for Colfax, 3 scattering. Texas will cast a complimentary vote for Governor Davis. After that the delegation will be divided, with a good prospect for Colfax. Kentucky will vote for Harlin first. James Speed is named for the platform.

The Lincoln and Allegheny clubs have arrived.

To-night a Pittsburgh member made an effort to obtain tickets of admission to the Academy to-morrow for the Lincoln Club but failed, in consequence of the tickets having been all distributed.

A rumor prevailed to-day that Grant had written a letter to prominent delegates, and speculation was rife as to contents. Some said it was in interest of Senator Wilson, others that it looked to withdrawal for President. I have been unable to trace the letter and believe it is a canard.

Nothing has been determined about permanent President. Prof. Settles, of North Carolina, is being warmly pressed. T. B.

[By Associated Press.]

THE CITY CROWDED WITH DELEGATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The entire delegations to the Convention were nearly all here this morning. The hotels are literally thronged with groups of men, excitedly discussing the business of to-morrow. The morning trains brought a large number of Senators and Representatives from Washington, who at once commenced eagerly to consult with the various State delegations. The *personnel* of the Convention is regarded as the finest and best which has ever attended a similar gathering.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

But little reliable data can be gleaned, as yet as to what will be the result on the question of the Vice Presidency. Every section is urgent in behalf of its own candidate, and although the friends of Colfax and Wilson each assert their belief in the choice of their favorite. Senator Morton has been laboring to-day for Colfax, seeking to gain for him Pennsylvania's vote. With Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, Colfax's friends say their candidate will be chosen on the second, if not on the first ballot. The Missourians are not yet in. Wilson, of Massachusetts, will be likely to receive their votes. An informal meeting was held this morning by many of the delegations, but in most instances nothing of importance was done. The Ohio delegation have formally chosen Mr. Craighead as chairman. The delegation will probably go as a unit for any one man whom they may support after Dennison's chances seem to have become hopeless. The different predilections of the Pennsylvania delegation lie in the various directions of Curtin, Kelley, Colfax, and Wilson, of Massachusetts. The influence of Pennsylvania and New York will be very great in moulding the action of the Convention on the Vice Presidency. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, is developing great strength with the Southern delegations, far outstripping Mr. Colfax in that direction. Scarcely any mention is made of General Grant among the delegates, the Presidential question being already regarded as a settled fact.

It now seems as if Settlers, of North Carolina, will be permanent chairman of the Convention. The southern delegations, who have arrived are almost a unit in favor of his election. New York will present the name of Gerritt Smith. Nearly all the State delegations hold meetings this evening to perfect their organization. The Wisconsin delegation, though instructed for Colfax, it is said will change to Wilson. Mississippi will also vote for Wilson.

An estimate to-day gives the following as the strength of the candidates: First ballot—Wilson, Iowa, 45; Hawley, Connecticut, 110; Colfax, 250; Wilson, Mass., 230; scattering, 50.

It is claimed that on the second ballot the Colfax vote will fall off, and Wilson's gain. Inasmuch as it is a preconcerted plan, many of the delegations will give Colfax complimentary votes.

PROBABLE CANARD.

An afternoon paper says a story has been set afloat by one of the delegates this morning that a letter has been received from President Grant, to be read before the Convention, which will startle, not only the delegates, but the people of the whole country.

The Iowans, at a meeting at noon, delegated a special committee to wait upon the various State delegations to see whether James F. Wilson's strength cannot be augmented beyond the vote of that State delegation only. Outside of Wilson they have no special preference for any other man, and the vote of the State is, perhaps, divided between Colfax and Wilson (Mass). If the Southern vote can be persuaded into Wilson's favor, Iowa will vote for Settles or any Southern person for the permanent Chairmaney of the Convention. Senator-elect Allison will arrive to-night. He is an ardent friend of Wilson's, and will canvass in his behalf.

Illinois appears to be indifferent on the Vice Presidency. Shelly McCullom, of Springfield, has been elected Chairman of the delegation.

John Y. Scammon or Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, will get a place on the National Committee, instead of C. B. Farwell, who declines longer to remain on it.

THE PLATFORM.

It is said the platform will be a bold and radical declaration of the principles upon which the Republican party was organized, and will take pronounced ground upon every vital question of the time. Taxation, tariff, civil rights, and civil service reform will all be discussed. It is understood that the doctrine of protection will be endorsed. Strong ground will be taken in favor of amnesty, the reduction of taxation, civil service reform, cheap postage, the protection of American citizens at home and abroad, the increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

The large representation of colored people in the Convention will probably exact a bold, unequivocal declaration of civil rights.

ARRIVAL OF THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Club from Pittsburgh, two hundred strong, arrived to-day.

FAVORING WILSON.

The delegates from States instructed for Colfax show signs of dissension. The belief is expressed that Wilson, of Massachusetts, has the best chance.

GRANT AND DENNISON.

The Ohio delegation, at the Continental Hotel, have a banner out for Grant and Dennison. There is great anxiety to know how the New York and Pennsylvania delegates will vote.

ADORNMENTS.

The preparations for the adornment of the Academy are progressing rapidly. The Union League building is beautifully decorated with bunting and gas jets. The Wigwam in Broad street is nearly finished.

ENLIVENING SPECTACLE.

The city to-night presents a most enlivening spectacle, and between the masses gathered at the hotels and the immense throngs parading the streets, such scenes are presented as have not been witnessed here before for years. The various State delegations to the Convention are all completed, and are occupied in perfecting the necessary preliminaries to the work before them.

THE REAL QUESTION OF INTEREST.

The excitement on the Vice Presidency, which continues, and is the only real question of interest, remained undiminished throughout the afternoon. The aspect which the contest has assumed seems to favor the combination of the opponents to Colfax to effect his defeat, although at the meetings of the different delegations this afternoon no action on the Vice Presidential question was had other than that already telegraphed. It is understood that Michigan will caucus to-night, and go solid for Colfax.

A caucus of prominent politicians other than delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and one or two other States, was held late this afternoon. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood that a determination was arrived at to bring strong pressure to bear against Colfax in favor of a prominent Pennsylvanian not hitherto mentioned. There are many in the delegations named who are for any one other than Colfax. They expect by this movement to induce some of their colleagues to join them. An immense amount of political pressure will be brought to bear on this movement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music, where the Convention meets, is most profusely decorated, and the adornments are of the most suberb character. Prominent in the interior of the hall will be hung portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and overhead, stretching across flies, will be allegorical paintings representing the various industries of the nation.

After the meetings of the various delegations to-night, the result of the canvass for Vice President stood about as follows: According to the estimate of the friends of Colfax, he will receive 284 votes out of the 754 on the first ballot, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, 278. This does not include the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, or Iowa, Some of the friends of Colfax say he will receive a larger vote, and in all probability will get the nomination on the second ballot. Others again declare that the strength of Colfax will diminish after the first ballot; that Wilson will most positively receive a majority on the second ballot.

The caucusing of the evening was of the liveliest sort. At the Continental, which is the headquarters of the principal delegations, the excitement raged at fever heat until a very late hour.

Admission tickets to the Academy for spectators fall far short of the demand. Hundreds who have come to witness the proceedings can find no accommodations in the Hall. The dissension in the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania is a topic of much comment. The Convention will doubtless be urged in some way to take such action as may tend to the establishment of harmony and union in state issues.

In all probability the work of the Convention will be finished on Thursday. From the present aspect of the situation, no question will arise on which there has not already been an adjustment in private caucus.

MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A grand mass meeting of German Republicans, delegates and people, was held at Concordia Hall to-night. Dr. Paul Strahback, of Alabama, presided, and delivered a brilliant speech on the political situation with reference to the good standing of the Germans in the South. Among the Vice Presidents were O. H. Drennell and Dr. Theodore Cornelius, of Illinois, and T. M. Schelier, of Tennessee. Speeches were made by Henry Deutsch, of Tennessee, and Hon. Wm. Eurille, of Illinois.

Simon Wolf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which were adopted unanimously. The resolutions endorse Gen. Grant in the highest terms, and laid down a platform in the German Republican spirit, and will be submitted to the National Convention by a committee of twenty-five to-morrow.

In all the speeches the peculiar stand-point of Carl Schurz in opposition to his former career, and the good services of General Grant in behalf of the good of the entire people, were dwelt upon.

DEDICATION OF THE WIGWAM.

The Wigwam on Broad street was dedicated at seven o'clock by the firing of cannon and a large meeting of Grant men, who made their first parade, with banners and music, turning out strong.

NEW YORK CAUCUS.

At a caucus of the New York delegation to-night, the friends of Colfax far outnumbered those of Senator Wilson, making Colfax's success almost certain on the second ballot.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE LATE "RATIFICATION" GATHERING.

The *Times* says of the ratification meeting last night: It was chiefly remarkable for what it was not. It was not nearly so large as had been hoped. The speakers who addressed it were relatively insignificant.

The *World* says that it can hardly be termed an enthusiastic gathering even by the most enthusiastic friends of the sage himself. The only outburst of applause that enlivened the dullness was that following the mention of Senator Sumner's name.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, a lengthy document, which has already been published, was adopted without debate. It was resolved that editors should be held responsible for all matter in their papers, including advertisements.

The venerable senior Bishop T. A. Morris was placed on the non-effective list.

The agents of the Book Concern were authorized at their discretion to establish depositories for the sale of books at New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Atlanta and Milwaukee, and it was decided the Concern can be guaranteed against loss.

A report was made from the Committee on Education. It denounces the efforts of the Romanists to abolish the common school system, and pledges the Church to energetic effort to make such schools permanent and efficient, to oppose a division of public money among denominational schools, and the Conference will resist all efforts to remove the Bible from public schools. The report was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted to send a delegation of three members to confer with the Methodist Church South, with a view of harmonizing all differences.

Resolutions of thanks to various parties who have aided the Conference in its duties were passed. A resolution was passed that local preachers must hold license four consecutive years before ordination.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

The strike of the housesmiths will probably end on Thursday, a great number of large firms have yielded to the demand of the men. It is expected that the marble polishers will go to work this week.

The upholsters assembled in unusual numbers, new spirit being infused into their movement by the action of some employers who have cancelled their agreement to give eight hours and have discharged their men. Great indignation was manifested by the men, and addresses were made severely denouncing the employers, who were accused of double-dealing and treachery. Steps were taken to perfect the organization of the society. Now canvassers will be appointed to visit the various firms and an unwavering determination expressed to hold out until success is completely gained. This morning a dispatch was received from the Philadelphia cabinet-makers, announcing their determination to strike on Monday.

The picture frame makers did not meet today, and some have returned to work on the old system. The horse shoers have been generally successful. Most of the men have returned to work.

The iron moulders have not yet struck, and it is thought that the large shops will take such steps as will render a strike unnecessary. More than a third of one hundred of the leading moulders in the city are already working on eight hours, their employers having adopted it voluntarily.

The strike of metal roofers and clothing cutters, began yesterday, has resulted in a complete victory for both trades. There seems to be a prospect for the speedy settlement of the coach painters' strike. About one hundred are still out. The piano makers are still out, and part of the engineers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of National Council of the Union League of America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The National Council of the Union League of America met to-day, Gov. Geary in the chair. It was the first meeting since 1862.

The committee on resolutions reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first repudiates the idea that the mission of the Republican party is ended.

The second declares that the Democratic party remains the same in character as from 1861 to 1865—incapable of reform or improvement, and forever unfit to direct and govern the nation.

The third recites that the fact of the alliance of the so-called Liberal Republican party with the Democratic party develops its true nature, and no other is required to present to the people as intolerable base and ignoble.

The fourth declares that all American citizens, without distinction of race, color or religion, are entitled to the same civil and political rights.

The fifth declares that the system of terrorism in the South must be put down at all hazards.

The sixth urges the House of Representatives to pass the civil rights and enforcement acts now pending in that body.

The seventh declares that the wisdom of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments has been fully demonstrated, and opposes any attempt to repeal them.

The eighth declares for the inviolibility of the public debt.

The ninth declares that the tariff and internal taxes should be so adjusted as to foster and encourage the industries of the nation.

The tenth favors reform in the civil service.

The eleventh praises the administration of General Grant.

UTAH.

Mining Intelligence.

SALT LAKE, June 3.—An uninterested person from Cottonwood reports that a new and large body of rich ore has been struck in Vallejo tunnel.

High waters are reported in all sections of the Territory, and consequent great destruction of bridges, fields and crops. All the bridges on Bear river have been swept away.

All the smelting furnaces and mills in the Territory are steadily employed in producing metal. On average about $50,000 per day is received here by Wells, Fargo & Co., from the Ploche mines.

ROCHESTER.

Accident in a Brewery.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—This afternoon a section of the floor in Bevier's brewery gave way, with several hundred bushels of grain and a mash tub, destroying several thousand gallons of hot liquor. Three men working in the grain were carried down with the wreck. Two at work on the floor beneath were fearfully scalded. All will probably die.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New York Associated Press has passed appropriate resolutions on the death of James Gordon Bennett.

—Capt. Geo. M. Colvocoresses, of the United States Navy, was murdered and robbed in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday night.

—Some of the most distinguished members of the Japanese Embassy have been in New York during the past few days, visiting different points of interest.

—The night express train on the Erie road was thrown from the track at Savona station, early yesterday morning. The engineer and several passengers were injured, the former fatally. A stranger riding on the engine was instantly killed.

FOREIGN.

The Indirect Claims.

EXCITEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Lively Scenes.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Hurricane in Zanzibar.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

The Earthquake in Syria.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords this evening there was a full attendance of Peers, and the galleries were crowded. Earl Russell moved the long impending address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given to her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the Government of the United States.

Russell spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States and the circumstances of the Alabama claims and subsequent claims. He said he should remember that England never admitted the justice of indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the treaty was ratified. The honor of the Government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States that they must withdraw the indirect claims or there would be no arbitration. There was no form of extra repugnance in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British Government in relinquishing the Fenian claims with that of the American Government in putting its indirect claims. The country must feel humiliated by the manner in which the negotiators had mismanaged the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the treaty, and concluded as follows: The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the honor of the British Crown. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case. [Cheers.]

Granville followed. He defended the right of the American Government to place its own construction on the treaty of Washington, and to introduce indirect claims. The only way to escape from the consequences of the opposite interpretations put up with by the Government was the supplemental article, and of this the Government had availed itself. Therefore Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty, those who act for us as well as those who acted for Great Britain. He thought it was well to publish the papers already been published, was adopted without debate. It was resolved that editors should be held responsible for all matter in their papers, including advertisements.

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THE CAPITAL.

New York Custom House Investigation.

NO ABUSE DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872.

N. Y. CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION REPORT.

Senators Buckingham, Pratt and Howe to-day reported from the Committee on Investigation of the New York Custom House. They say no monstrous abuse has been discovered in connection with the General Order business, unless it be the misrepresentation, not to say the mendacity. There is not in the testimony filed on it, or outside of it, the faintest suggestion that Leet was indebted to any kind of favoritism, political or personal, for his employment on Grant's staff, while the President in a letter to Grinnell merely attested to Leet's fitness for the business, and did not ask any appointment. The fact of Leet's preferment on the ground of personal merit is well attested. The testimony proves conclusively that neither Generals Porter nor Babcock had any interest whatever with Leet.

The Investigation Committee say the number of persons removed from the Custom House were subsequently provided places under the city Government, under the influence of Tammany. While the committee are not satisfied that it would be wise to exempt a merchant from giving bonds for duties on his warehoused goods, or to remit interest on goods warehoused for a year, they concur in the suggestion that a commission be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise and remodel the whole service as far as found necessary. The committee, without waiting for such investigation, recommend the abolishment of the system of moieties to officers, except in the case of seizures of smuggled goods. The salaries should be adequate for all labors performed and responsibility assumed, while other agents of the Government should be stimulated to ferret out frauds. Assistant appraisers and examiners should be experts, and be appointed only upon written and recorded proof of unexceptionable character and certain acquaintance with the commodities they are called upon to appraise, should receive adequate salaries, and remain in office until convicted of misconduct or mentally or physically disabled.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over New York move eastward over New England, followed by a rising barometer; clear and clearing weather and brisk northerly winds over the Middle States to-night, and extend over New England to-day and on Wednesday morning; clear weather continuing generally from the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the upper lakes; dangerous winds not anticipated.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE various surveying parties on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad are pushing their work rapidly and satisfactorily, and the complete survey of the route will be finished at an early day. The following towns have bonded themselves in aid of the construction of the road, in addition to those already reported: Collins, $71,000; Persia, $ 8,000; Eden, $30,000. Efforts are also being made by the residents of North Collins to bond their town in order to secure the road. The amount has not as yet been decided upon.—*Buffalo Express.*

THERE is nothing yet publicly known as to which route will be selected for the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, which had they been carried into effect, would have brought ruin to the country.

A prominent Republican, writing from Springfield, Ill., to a friend in this city, says "the only Greeley men here among the Republicans are disappointed office-seekers, with one exception, viz: Dr. Bill Jayne, Pension Agent, who holds the place some soldier should have, without having crossed Mason & Dixon's line during the war, and has to follow his brother-in-law and apothecous, Senator Trumbull, wherever he may lead."

THE Toledo *Blade* says: "The time was when President Grant was too much of a conservative to suit the New York *Tribune*. Occupying the same position as to principle and policy as he did then, the President is now too radical to suit the *Tribune*. In enforcing the Ku-Klux laws the *Tribune* insists that the President was too moderate. Now the *Tribune* slanders the President because the laws were enforced. Comment is not necessary."

JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES, the apostle of free-love in this country, and editor of the Oneida *Circular*, the organ of the famous community in Oneida county, writes: "Greeley's nomination to the Presidency brings socialism to the front, for Greeley was and is the real father of socialism in this country. Our 'History of American Socialisms' ought to be a campaign book, for it is the only book that gives a full and authentic account of Greeley's career as a socialist."

THE "claimant" in the Tichborne case, whose hopes of acquiring or regaining possession of the Tichbone title and estates were so disastrously frustrated, has been making a speech to the country people in his district. The latter by no means re-echo the sentiments of the Attorney-General, who regards the would-be baronet as very much of an imposter. "God bless you, Sir Roger," greeted many a rounded period that fell from the questionable baronet or equally questionable butcher.

Civil Service Competitive Examinations.

The Civil Service Advisory Board held a meeting in the rooms of the examining board of the Treasury Department, Hoge Building, Washington D. C., on Saturday during which they considered several important matters relating to the civil service of the Government, without arriving at any definite conclusions. George William Curtis, E. B. Elliot, D. Walker, General J. H. Blackfan, J. C. Cox, and A. G. Cattell of the board were present at the meeting. The examining board of the Treasury Department will on June 5 begin a competitive examination for promotions in that Department. On that day they will examine applicants for promotions in the Fifth Auditor's Office, where there is one vacancy in class 3 and three vacancies in class 2. On the following day they will examine applicants for promotion in the Second Auditor's Office and the Office of the Commissioner of Customs. In the former there are three vacancies in class 2, and in the latter one vacancy in class 2, to be filled.

The fact of a person drawing a pension is no bar to an applicant for promotion, notwithstanding the decision made some weeks since by a prominent official in the Patent Office.

THIRTY thousand men are organized in New York in behalf of the eight hour system, and appearances indicate that they are well organized. It is an immense power, and if it shall be wisely wielded good will come of it.

FAYETTE CITY.

Was He Right?—Personal—The Wheat Prospects.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FAYETTE CITY, PA., June 1, 1872.

Senator Sumner has sounded his political death knell. His speech in the Senate on last Friday would have been a disgrace to the lowest pot-house politician in the country. A few years since Charles Sumner was looked upon as the embodiment of statesmanship, and as probably the first classical scholar in the United States Senate. He was considered the great exponent of Republican principles, and as the special advocate of the rights of our colored fellow-citizens, and thus acquired a prominence second to that of no other man in the country. Was he honored in those days? Yes, when the Washington City nearly four years during the rebellion, and never knew him to invite Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, or any other prominent colored man to dine with him, although he was nearly starving to death and Americans and foreigners were of frequent occurrence. He was certainly very clever in preaching, but sadly wanting in practicing his doctrine of social equality. Charles Sumner is the representative of the aristocracy of Boston and of Massachusetts; they feel proud of his ability and scholarly attainments, but their love goes no farther. His ambition to become President, and especially his vindictive personal feelings towards Andrew Johnson, and the bitterness of the Government. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lords Granville and Argyle. The debate became quite exciting, and there were some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved an adjournment, and Earl Granville supported the motion, characterizing the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate for the United States.

The motion to adjourn was negatived by a vote of 23 to 15. Via Queenstown was again moved, this time until Thursday, which was agreed to, and the sitting closed at 1 o'clock A. M.

ZANZIBAR.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Zanzibar in relation to a hurricane that occurred there on the 15th of April, says: The reefs surrounding the harbor were studded with wrecks. The Sultan has lost all his vessels, with the exception of one small steamer. Reports from the interior leads us to believe that not only have most of the cocoa nut trees been uprooted, but that all the cossava, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, rice and other more unimportant crops, forming the principal food of the 800,000 people, and on which they depend for mere subsistence, have been utterly destroyed. The effects of the hurricane over the island were similar to what occurred in my own home. I have no hesitation in saying that utter ruin prevails, and that famine, with all its attendant horrors and dangers is imminent. If the cyclone has liberated 800,000 slaves, something ought to be done for their maintenance; for, unless there is measures adopted for providing for them, death from disease and starvation must ensue. In Zanzibar there are at present no means for meeting such a calamity; no such disaster as this has ever befallen the island, it was unanticipated. The loss of life in the town and harbor has been immense. The storm was so terrific and unexpected that means for safety were not used. Native scows, with their crews, sank in the harbor, and many inhabitants perished in the wrecks of their houses. The damage on the 15th will probably amount to four or five millions sterling. That more than half of the commerce of Zanzibar has been destroyed is unquestionable, but what the impending effects on the native population may be, one can hardly form an estimate.

SYRIA

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 24th of May has the following. A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occurred in Antioch on April 3. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most substantial and durable public buildings, and the remainder are greatly damaged that there is no possibility of reoccupying them. The inhabitants were in great misery, and were living in tents outside of the town, and are in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great, 1,500 Mahometans and 250 Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the Isle of Suadia, in which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Bladeh and Efiadeh scarcely a building is left standing. Eyaba and Gallack are also entirely ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter, where the earthquake took place. Mount Bitias was split to pieces, a torrent of black water burst forth, tainting the atmosphere with a strong, offensive odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose about one hundred feet higher than usual. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a large priest went towards Antioch in search of plate, and while among the debris, which accumulated to the extent of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot he found a young lad, who told him that a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance, and he was extricated, but the young lady has since died.

MEXICO.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special from Camargo yesterday says that after the fight near Monterey, on the 23d ult., Trevino rallied all his forces on the following day, attacked Corralla in the suburbs of the city, and completely routed him. Dispatches state that the Government troops lost everything, the entire force being killed, wounded and scattered. It is supposed that Trevino's retreat on the first day was a ruse. The revolutionists are jubilant over the victory, and claim that it will give a new impetus to their cause. Nothing is known of Trevino since his victory, but it is anticipated that he will return to the borders. The troops at Camargo are under orders to march at a moment's notice.

Letters received from Ringgold state that the advance of Crevallo has been defeated and driven back. Quiroga still holds Seralvo, the principal city on the road to Monterey.

CATTLE STEALING RECOMMENCED.

The

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. H. LILLY, Carbon;
LEWIS BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM A. DAVIS, Bucks;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. T. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Allegheny;
WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Philadelphia;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—EXTRA DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—SIXTH DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
R. H. M'CORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
C. L. MAIN, Sixth District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, Allegheny.
W. T. SAMPLE, of Sewickley.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
S. B. YOUNG, of Moon.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. M'CLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILLANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES M'GUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL S. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING. | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

THE *Post* assures us that our guesses are always wrong. Well we quit on the guess that the *Post* is honest in what it says.

OUR LATEST advices indicate that Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, will receive the nomination for Vice President at Philadelphia. Colfax is thought to have no chance whatever for the honor. Should Wilson fail, John Scott, of Pennsylvania, will probably be chosen for the second place on the ticket.

PERHAPS Allegheny county, or as the lamented Lincoln used to say, the State of Allegheny, will be the best represented district of the United States at the Philadelphia Convention to-day. The unofficial delegates who went out with the Lincoln and Central Clubs are nearly all representative men whose devotion to the best interests of the Republican party is honest, sincere and unquestionable. They are for Grant to a man.

TO SAY THE LEAST, it would be graceful on the part of the *Commercial* to place Hon. James L. Graham's name on the Republican ticket in its columns. True he is not yet fully nominated, but is the choice of his fellow citizens in Allegheny for the office. Neighbor, forget old scores and give Graham a show. If you do the people will think all the better of you. Courtesy, you know, goes a great way in this world in making friends.

ALEX. MCCLURE, the immaculate and infallible exponent of himself, figured in behalf of Pennsylvania at a Greeley meeting held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. Of course he made a fair speech, and perhaps told his admiring brethren how he shut the woulerful eys of the Republican party of Pennsylvania by obtaining a seat in the State Senate, and how he worked up the case for his friend Buckalew, so far as to slay Cass, and put him in nomination for the Governorship. Aleck has fairly earned the title of Grand Duke Alexis of Pennsylvania, but it remains to be seen how much influence he can exert for his old friend Horace in his principality. We imagine not much.

"WEBSTER failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't. But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early and died of of it at a very old age. General Lewis Cass died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No ones ever escapes who once catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an close observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it."—*Horace Greeley*, 1869.

Man, know thyself!

THE Pittsburgh *Post* complains bitterly that it was the GAZETTE that accomplished the defeat of General Cass by issuing false statements regarding him which were used by Democratic exchanges to kill him off in the Reading Convention. We plead not guilty and are compelled to lay the blame of that gentleman's defeat at the right door. It was the stupid and ill-advised conduct of the *Post* in conducting his campaign that worked the mischief. The Democratic party of the State will never touch a man advocated by our neighbor, for what reason we know not unless it is known abroad as well as at home as time-serving and unscrupulous. Three years ago, to use a vulgar expression, it was red hot for Cass, but its frequent blasts in his behalf only served to weaken him in the convention and Asa Packer defeated him, although Cass was by all odds the most acceptable man and would have offered the best and strongest fight. The *Post* never satisfactorily explained why its candidate was then shelved and why it was so prompt to lend a cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support to his rival. So again the game was repeated recently at Reading. General Cass was set up to be knocked down by the *Post* and he was accordingly knocked. We would be very unjust if we should assert that our contemporary was not earnestly honest in supporting him, but its love always gets the better of its judgment, and it inwardly kills in a political way whosoever may be unlucky enough to possess it. The GAZETTE has no need to offer an apology to Gen. Cass. Indeed, even the *Post* treasured away the kind words we said about him personally, and threatened to use them as campaign ammunition against us in the event of his nomination. Whilst knowing that this journal in no wise contributed towards the defeat of the gentlemen, we positively maintain that that result was unwittingly brought about by the next best friends who had him in training, and the *Post* knows the same thing. Cass has been an abused man, and Tom Scott will be ranked in the same category after the assembling of the Baltimore Convention. The advocacy of the *Post* is fatal to the ambition of the politician.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The great Republican party was organized in 1854-5, and its first National Convention was held on the 22d of February, 1856, in this city. No candidates were then nominated but an avowal of principles was made in an address written by the late Henry J. Raymond. In June following the first Nominating Convention was held in Philadelphia, in accordance with a call addressed "to the people of the country, without respect to past political differences, who were opposed to the" repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the administration of Franklin Pierce, to the extension of slavery into the Territories, and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State," and free and progressive ideas generally. The Hon. Henry S. Lane presided over the convention, and Gen. John C. Fremont, of California, and Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, were nominated for President and Vice President respectively. This ticket carried every free State with the exception of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and California. In the Electoral College it had one hundred and fourteen of the two hundred and ninety-five votes polled.

As a matter of history worthy of being reproduced to-day, to illustrate how consistent the great party has been since the day of its birth, we present the first platform adopted, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies, and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and humanity, we arraign the administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, appologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend *Circular*, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

History has already told how faithfully this creed was carried out, how war came to help its establishment and how now the great principles are a part and parcel of the fundamental law of the land. The second convention was held in Chicago, May 16th, 1860, just at the critical time when treason was rampant and the Southern people were ripening rapidly for revolt against the established government and were clamoring for a dissolution of the Union. Hon. George Ashman, of Massachusetts, presided over this convention, and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, William H. Seward, of New York, having led in the first and second. For the Vice Presidency, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated on the first ballot. The platform repeated the vital principle from the Constitution embodied in the first platform, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," etc. The subserviency of the Administration of James Buchanan to the slaveholders was denounced as also were threats and schemes of disunion.

Victory followed the nomination. Every Northern State was carried for Lincoln—New Jersey dividing its electoral vote between him and Douglas. War came. To the lasting disgrace of a great many of the people of our country turbulent opposition was made to President Lincoln taking his seat—a mob spirit that soon expanded into the greatest rebellion the world ever witnessed, which Lincoln lived to see crushed.

In dark hours, when treason held position of power and the very life of our government was at stake, on June 7th, 1864, the Republican party again met in National Convention at Baltimore. It declared that the war must go on, and renominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency and Andrew Johnson to the second place. Victory, overwhelming victory followed, for the masses were in earnest and held the welfare of their whole and undivided country close to their hearts. The electoral votes of every loyal State save New Jersey and Delaware, Kentucky, which could not be classed in this category, voting for McClellan, were for Lincoln.

The fourth and next annual convention of the Republican party was held May 21st, 1868, at Chicago. The war was ended but the most difficult questions of national policy had arisen to perplex the public mind. Unrest was everywhere manifest. Industry had not commenced to rally from the depressing influences of the war, gold and the circulating currency of the country were uneasy and uncertain, the public debt bore heavily on the people, and in consequence taxation was heavy enough to cause general grumbling all around, questions of international law arose that baffled the wisdom of the keenest diplomats, in fact the nation was in a chaotic condition so far as it ever was during its entire history. Anxiously and prayerfully the representatives of the great party that had brought the country safely and triumphantly through the awful storm of rebellion, met together and cast about for a leader, who might be trusted to pilot the storm-tossed ship of State. *Vox populi, vox Dei.* The great national party acting with wonderful unanimity, proclaimed the military hero, under whose leadership the legal hosts had won victory, worthy the place, and under the banner of Grant the Republican party triumphed once more. Colfax, the Christian statesman, also found place on the ticket, and we think the people, under the blessings vouchsafed by a merciful Providence have no reason to complain of the action of the convention.

To-day the fifth national conclave will be held. Grant will be nominated by the same unanimous vote that once before honored him above all other men of the country with its preference. Possibly the same honor awaits Colfax. Whosoever may gain the second place will fully and fairly represent the true and holy principles of the Republican party, which must ever command the hearty support of the people, so long as the heaven appointed mission of that party remains unfulfilled. We are prepared to lend hearty encouragement to any ticket put forward, believing that with Grant as a leader the victory is within our easy reach.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

First Impressions—Cork—Its Curious Houses and Miserable Donkeys—A Remarkable Woman—Dublin, Its Public Squares—The Zoological and Botanic Gardens—The Appearance of the Streets—The Military and the Working People—Strikes—St. Patrick's Cathedral—The Weather.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DUBLIN, May 19, 1872.

At first I thought I should not write to you again until the newness here had worn off, but perhaps after all, first impressions are apt to be the sharpest, and things which may strike me as novel now, will, doubtless, after a while seem to be only matters of course.

In Cork there were plenty of oddities; the streets are usually narrow, and some of them but little less steep than the precipices of Mauch-Chunk, or the side of Mount Washington near the inclined plain. Few of the houses in the city are handsome; and quite a common style of architecture is to put a sort of six-storied tower-front, mansard roof onto a well built cellar. In other words, bow-fronts are common, and very many of them are shingled or slated from the ridge poles down to the foundations. The number and wretchedness of the gentle, long-suffering and much-maligned donkeys at once attracts a stranger's notice. Few of these patient beasts seem to have much hair left on them, nor does their patchy baldness add to the beauty or cheerfullness of their appearance. Too much work, too little feed and the prevalence of the error that a donkey does not need grooming have combined to fix an expression of reproachful melancholy on their mild faces. In Cork—and indeed in Dublin too—they seem to make up their minds as to how much a powerful horse would haul and then to compel a donkey to do more. All of the luggage of the forty or fifty passengers by the Adriatic who got off at Queenstown, was piled upon two large flat drays and hauled to the railway stations by two wretched donkeys, one of which was blind and both of which were knock-kneed. And yet over the door of a good-sized house in Cork, I saw a sign which stated that there was the home for unfortunate dogs, and immediately below was an announcement that "Turkish baths for dogs" could be procured within. I do not know why the faithful dog should be any better entitled to Turkish baths than the peaceful donkey whose sides in most cases would do, as well as any wash-board to promote friction.

But I think the greatest curiosity and the most singular institution of Cork is a more than middle-aged lady who makes her home at the chief hotel in the place. She is large and portly, and wears two huge gold chains with large numbers of seals dangling thereto. At her throat is a brooch, about the size of a muffin, displaying the smiling portrait of a gentleman, mounted in gold. On her fingers are dozens, actually dozens of richly jeweled rings. Our party, after dining had barely taken seats in the drawing room when this imposing personage sailed in, drew a chair into our circle at the fire, and began to question us. It was not long before she had found our names, our residences and our destinations. Among us were three sisters, married and traveling without their husbands, who were to meet them in London. These she told that in Ireland it was impossible to travel without male protectors. She narrated her own experience, when after going but eighteen miles by rail, to see her dear son who was at College, she felt so terribly her own desolation and almost degradation, that she burst into a torrent of tears at the station and begged to be taken home again and was taken home again, and yet, as she said, she was old enough to be my mother. She also told of a beautiful young girl, more beautiful than she could describe, whose hair was pure white and confined only by a blue ribbon tied on the forehead, whom she had seen but a short time before. She had left Philadelphia and was going utterly alone to the north of Ireland to visit some relatives. At this beautiful creature men actually stared as she passed, and Heaven only knew what *had* become of her. When we consider the fairness and simplicity of her hair we can scarcely wonder that she was stared at. The old lady tackled me the next day and asked me if I had my letters of introduction to Dublin, and if so to whom? I frankly told her that I had and mentioned at random the Lord Lieutenant, the Archbishop, Cardinal Cullen and all the Dukes and Lords of whom I could think and she told me she knew them well and that I would find them very respectable. She then found so striking a resemblance between a cousin of hers and myself that she was certain I was a relative, but I escaped before she found me guilty of such a crime. After comparing notes with a number of my countrymen, I have concluded that the ordeal through which my party passed was only the ordinary one to which all American sojourners at the hotel in question are subjected.

I have been most pleasantly impressed with Dublin. It has many wide, handsome and clean streets, its numerous public buildings are very fine, and it is as full of open greens and squares as Philadelphia, and they are larger and more beautiful than those of the Quaker City. St. Stephen's green, in the heart of the city, and filled with hundreds of old trees, many of them just now in full bloom, is said to measure just one statute mile around. Merrion and Fitzwiliam squares are but little smaller, and there are numbers of others scattered about. In addition to these there is much other public ground. There is the Botanic gardens, a real paradise of beauty, the College green, and the canals which nearly surround the city, and which are bordered on both sides by wide promenades and double rows of large trees. Then there is the famous Pheonix park, on the outskirts of the town, a vast pleasure ground full of large meadows, shady groves and pleasant drives. It is a forest of hawthorn trees, several acres in extent, and just now exquisite with the countless white blooms and the refreshing perfume. Here, too, is the Zoological gardens, most picturesquely laid out, so that you can wander through shaded and devious paths, and constantly come unexpectedly upon something curious—a lake dotted over with black and white swans, pelicans and other curious water fowl, a marsh through which storks and herons and cranes are stalking, a pit full of climbing bears, a den like various compartments of which are filled with lions and tigers and pumas and leopards, or perhaps a house full of frolicsome monkeys. On Sunday—which is the one afternoon, as much to see the people as the lower animals, and in a secluded path on his back. I was surprised and so was the elephant, for he turned and walked the other way. The Zoological garden is not public, that is free, but admission to it costs a penny on Sundays, and sixpence every other day but Thursday, when a band plays there all afternoon, and the price of admission is a shilling. The Botanical gardens, which are the loveliest I have ever seen, not even excepting the famous ones at Kew, London, are free to every one who looks clean.

I have been most pleasantly surprised at this city. It is almost as bustling as New York, far more so than Philadelphia, its shops are numerous and handsome, and there is very much less squalor and visible poverty than I had been led to expect. The people you generally meet on the streets average very nearly as well as those you see in an American city, and the beggars are neither so plentiful nor so importunate as they have the credit of being. The numerous soldiers are sure to attract a stranger's eye. On a bright afternoon they swarm through the streets, and they are jolly looking boys with their scarlet, or blue or black jackets, their hair greased and brushed in a wave from their foreheads, and their little round caps hung onto their left ears. They are a dashing looking set and it is no wonder that few of the women of their class can resist their fascinations. Scarlet or blue and gold and pipe clay are very enticing things when tidily disposed about a manly figure, especially as the manly figure has so much more leisure than has his civilian brother to spend in making conquests. But still these brilliant creatures are not happy, though they do seem most thoroughly pleased with themselves. On Sunday, as I was looking into a cage full of hawks, on the floor of which lay several large pieces of raw beef, two of these gay militaires came up, and, after looking for some time at the birds of prey, one said to the other. "It wouldn't be bad to be a bird—and have your steak every day." There is many a man hereabouts who does not have his steak every day, no, nor every other day either, though it is said that the poor live better now than they did, for emigration has taken away much of the surplus labor, and strikes are the order of the day. The tailors are all on a strike here now, and the employers are beginning to think it may be a good time to introduce the use of the sewing machine, which the Union has hitherto forbidden. Some branches of the cabinet making trade, as well as of the upholstering are now striking, and in Belfast the linen makers are "out" for an increase of four shillings a week. The employers offer two shillings, which is refused with scorn, and a "lock out" is looked for. Many of the trades have made successful strikes, but the Irishman seems often to bear success but badly. For instance, a fortnight ago the stable men of the tramway (street railway) companies struck for an increase of wages, and, though that sort of labor, requiring but little skill, can easily be procured, the company acknowledged the justice of the strike and gave them the desired increase. Last week one of the strikers was discharged for insubordination, and at once the men all struck again, demanding that he should be re-instated. The result was the employment of an entire new force, a threatening demonstration by the strikers, and their rapid dispersal upon the appearance of the police.

I went to hear a choral service in St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral on Whit-Sunday. The cathedral was restored, at vast expense by Mr. Guinness some years ago, and is now a fine Gothic edifice, with beautiful arches and ceiling, but, owing to the dead white, has a cold bare look. The chancel, with its emblazoned banners, golden helmets and scarlet sheathed swords, is much more to my taste, and the chancel, north transept and nave windows are very beautiful, but though vastly larger, the effect of the whole is neither so beautiful nor so solemn as that produced by our own Trinity Church, with its rich warm colors, and its windows, which are finer than those of St. Patrick's. We had a sound evangelical sermon from a scarlet-hooded prebendary, and the Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, whom I saw in a neighboring pew with Mr. George A. Kelley, of Pittsburgh, said it was good, orthodox doctrine.

The weather has been simply abominable since I have been here. Nearly two weeks and only two days without rain, and one of those was cloudy. There have been three hail showers during the past fortnight, and to-day, though the sun has been out brightly several times, there have been two brief falls of snow. Every one is complaining of the unusual severity of the climate, and in France the crops are said to have been damaged, which I believe is not as yet the case here.

On the 5th of June the great exhibition is to be opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, and to remain open six months. I shall write to you again when I have seen it.

W. K.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE news from all quarters indicate that we will have abundant crops.

WE like peace, but less from Boston about that Peace Jubilee would be acceptable. Let us have a little less of this peace.

ABOUT this time, and for the five following months, expect statements of decrease in the public debt.—[*Louisville Courier-Journal.*]

THE M. E. General Conference finally adjourned yesterday, after a session of five weeks, one of the most extended and exciting sessions known in the history of the Church.

THE New Orleans *Republican* remarks that the South especially needs population, wealth, and wisdom—especially the latter we should judge, if we are to take the *Republican* as a criterion.

Certainly, it has been so every month of the last four years, and the people are so delighted with the result that they propose to continue in office the man who alone of all others has proven that he can "right it out on that line."

MANY of the newspapers abuse one of the London papers for speaking of Miss Nellie Grant as a "royal personage." This is wrong. A pretty girl is a royal personage, whether she be thedaughter of a Radical President or Liberal hod-carrier.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"MR. GREELEY'S pretensions, says the Philadelphia *Age*, then, were very properly ignored in the Reading Democratic Convention. He was not before it. To bring him into it for the purpose of kicking him out again would not have been courteous nor fair."

This is false philosophy. Even a kick would have been more soothing than silent contempt.

THIS is an age of Conventions, and every movement secular or religious must have its delegated gatherings to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. Our local Sunday school workers just now are deeply interested in the State Convention which is to be held in this city next week, and they are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of their guests. Some of them who are expected, are national in reputation, and the Convention promises to be one of unusual attractiveness.

FROM the constantly increasing howls of the free traders over the iron tariff one would suppose that the iron duty had kept increasing from year to year. The fact is that the present duty on pig iron is the lowest that the country has seen for sixty years, with the exception of a short time in 1857. Here are the figures:

Under the tariff of 1816	$19 00
Under the tariff of 1824	13 00
Under the tariff of 1828	10 00
Under the tariff of 1842	9 00
Under the tariff of 1846, about	7 00
Under the tariff of 1857	5 00
Under the tariff of 1861	9 00
Under the tariff of 1870	7 00

THE active brain from which emanated such romances as Charles O'Malley, will no more weave its fascinating fancies into brilliant productions, to stimulate the delight and wonder of the world. By the death of Charles Lever, literature has lost a votary whose place can hardly be filled. The equal of Dickens in humor, scarcely excelled by Thackeray in keen satire, and inferior, possibly, alone to Scott in description, while superior to them all in a peculiar winning grace in speaking to the heart, Lever held a place in which he had few rivals. Others swept a loftier plane, perhaps, in thought and diction, but his was the power which, though not always smooth and finished, never failed to touch the common life of men. His place, now vacant in the ranks of genius, none at least in the present day can fill.

THE Reading (Pa.) *Gazette*, an influential Democratic journal, bids the Baltimore Convention to beware, and says: "So far as our section of the State is concerned, we feel confident in asserting that an endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees by the Democracy would cost us more Democratic votes by far than could be made up by Liberal Republicans. We hear the declaration every day, by reliable and consistent Democrats, that under no circumstances would they vote for Greeley, no matter who nominated him.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John M. Bailey, tollector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
To all seeking investment, combining large profit with abundant security, we offer and recommend the first mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the North Pacific Railroad Company.
They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.
Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, and thereby **increasing their Annual Income Nearly One-Third.**
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents North Pacific Railroad.
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MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
N. HOLMES & SON,
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District.
my15:r25-s&w

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot.
my30:s6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dress Goods.
A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis, Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
my15 98 MARKET STREET.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
my22:r18 66 Wood street.

A GORGEOUS EDITOR.
Ravishing Description of Whitelaw Reid's Toilette.
(From the Washington Republican.)
Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Greeley's young man, was in the city last week. He stopped at the Arlington Hotel, and attracted universal attention by the beauty of his person and gorgeousness of his apparel. He wore a magnificent maroon velvet coat, a white satin vest, trimmed with ruffles and point lace, a black necktie, an immense gold chain which went twice around his neck and fell gracefully over his snow-white shirt bosom, resplendent with three stones of enormous value, namely, an emerald, a diamond cluster and a magnificent ruby. His pantaloons—a delicate shade of ashes of roses—were cut in the latest Parisian style, and strapped tightly over patent leather shoes, stitched with yellow silk thread. He wore a white silk hat—a compliment to his distinguished chief—gloves made to match his pantaloons, and a slender cane with a handle of ivory and gold. Mr. Reid was the observed of all observers on the avenue; thousands of admiring eyes followed him wherever he went. He made an immense sensation at the Capitol. Doors flew open at his approach, and the crowds of lobbyists, Congressmen and other vulgar people who lounge around the halls and corridors instinctively made way for him as he approached. Wherever he passed the air was filled with a sweet fragrance and perfume; an angelic smile played around his classic mouth, disclosing a set of pearly teeth; his hair was dressed *a la Pompadour*, frizzed at the sides and curled and parted behind. Washington has rarely seen so much loveliness and beauty and perfection as Mr. Reid in his person and attire exhibited last week. Sweet young man, wilst thou not come again?

JUBILEE GILMORE offered Mlle Tietjens £4,000 to sing, at the Boston festival, two pieces of music each day for twelve consecutive days—that is £200 a song. Had she accepted the offer we should not have heard of this great liberality, probably; but she didn't accept it.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.
The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 68 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.
Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.
A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

A DEAD DELUSION.
The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally with it one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.
The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them decadent sops in the place of genuine restoratives. The sick must be inspired again to this way once, but the inspiration cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be gripped a second time.
Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the conditions of the blood improved for it, and the same thing by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

SARATOGA AT HOME.
Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.
You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSENGEN,
HATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY,
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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With entire confidence I recommend these Bonds to the public.
J. K. MOORHEAD,
General Agent Pittsburgh District

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
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Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

There is nothing important doing in local matters. Business is restricted to the immediate wants of regular dealers. As it has become the settled conviction among operators that money will be very cheap and plenty during the ensuing summer months, there will likely be no great pressure on the banks for loans for speculative purposes, and the inference is that good "fire-proof" paper from now on until the cold weather comes again, will be sought after at as low rates as it was last summer. Already in the eastern cities there is complaint that good borrowers are scarce, and that money-lenders find it extremely difficult in making satisfactory loans.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 3rd says: "The banks have a superabundance of National Bank notes which they would be glad to loan at very low rates on short time for the sake of easing their condition in the matter of reserve."

The New York *World* thinks the failure of the Alabama treaty is likely to eventuate in a decreased export of securities to Europe, increased export of specie, and a check to speculation, both here and in Europe, but with easier money markets, owing to the decreased demand for money by speculators.

The Boston *Post* says: "In money matters the demand and supply are nicely balanced. A 1 business paper may be quoted at about 6½ per cent. discount; exceptions at 6 and 6¼."

Mining shares continue somewhat depressed and lower. Pewabic steady at 11¼; 14 offered for Copper falls; 7 for Minnesota; 6 for National.

The amount of coin forwarded to Europe last week was $4,351,952. The imports amounted to $12,326,782, at the rate of over six hundred million a year—a pretty strong argument in favor of protection. In New York money is easy; offered at 4 per cent., but no takers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There was an increased demand for loans, which, however, the banks were able to supply at 8 and 9 per cent., and outside the banks there were free offerings at 8 per cent.

The speculative movement in cotton has carried this great export far above quotations current in Liverpool, and it may be said that manufacturers here and abroad cannot buy cotton at present, and turn it into manufactured goods without making serious losses. In general trade there is no change worthy of note.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
6s, 18—1881	120⅝	120⅝
6-20—1863	114⅛	114⅛
" 1864	114⅝	114⅝
" 1865	115⅛	115⅝
" 1865 new	116⅜	117⅛
" 1867	117⅛	117⅝
" 1868	117⅝	117⅝
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
Gold	114¼	114¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅜
Do Scrip	95¼	95¼
Erie	46¾	42½
Harlem	121	121
Fort Wayne	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	90⅝
Rock Island	111¼	111
Wabash	78	78
Union Pacific	39¼	40
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅝	47½
Pacific Mail	75⅜	75⅜
West Union Telegraph	76¼	76¼
Adams Express	96	96
American Express	78	78
U. S. Express	86	85⅝
Wells Fargo	87½	89¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of he prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	58½	58½
Penna. Allotments	58¼	58⅜
Reading R. R.	60	60
Camden & Amboy	126½	126¾
Old Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	38¼	38½
Central Transportation	46⅞	46¾
Empire Transportation	54½	54
Union Transportation	80	75
Pittsburgh City 5's	75¼	76
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	95½	96
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114⅜	U. S. 5-20s, '64	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115⅛	5-20 Jan & Jy '65	
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117⅝	5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117⅝

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

Money easy at 4@5c. Gold active and firmer; 114¼@114⅝. It is thought an effort is being made to force shorts to cover, and enable the cliques to sell a large amount. They are carrying loans at 2@7c. Clearings $48,000,000. Treasury disbursements $838,000. Probable export to-morrow, $100,000. Governments higher and closed firm. State bonds heavy. Stocks rather dull; opened strong, but became weak and feverish on the advance in gold, falling ¼ to 1 per cent. Erie, Ohios Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific Mail being the weakest. The market closed dull, but not steady at the decline.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 5-20s of '64, 114⅝; '65, 115½; do. new 117⅝; '68, 117⅝; 10-40s 112⅝; currency 6s 114¾; new 5s, 112¼.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 72¾; new, 72; Virginia, new, 54; old 48; North Carolina, old, 39¾; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¼; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 96¾; Wells Fargo do, 89½; American Merchants Union, none; United States do, none; Pacific Mail, 75⅜; New York Central, 97⅝; Scrip, 94⅝; Erie, 64½; do prefered, 83⅜; Harlem, 121; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern, 74⅝; do preferred, 91¼; Rock Island, 110⅝; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 57¼; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 76¼; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 49; Chicago and Alton, 116; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 47; C. C. & C., 92¼; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 37¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union 93⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, (48 per cent) 4¼; refined, (58 per cent) 6¼; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Arsenic, 3¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER.—With fair receipts, and with no improvement in the demand, the market is very dull, and prices are weak and drooping. We continue to quote nominally at 12 to 14 for solid packed, and 16 to 18 for prime to choice roll.

BEANS.—In light supply, and prices are well maintained, ranging from $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, but prices are positively unchanged; 6 to 8cts per lb., according to quality. Holders in view of the fact that stocks in the hands of consumers must be very much reduced, entertain hopes of an early improvement in the demand.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quotable at 19¾ @ 20c by the car load, and 2 to 3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady, with regular jobbing sales at 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13¾ to 14 for Factory, and 14 to 14¾ for Goshen.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Shoulders, 5½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6¾; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@ $6.50, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples in fair demand and limited supply; sales at 2 to 11 cts, as to quality. Peaches dull; halves, 8½ to 9 cts, mixed 7½@ 8 cts; quarters, 5½@7 cts; peeled 15 to 18 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 25 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—In fair supply, but prices are still maintained; sales reported at 17 to 19, but 18 may be regarded as the standard quotation.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted at 75 to 80 cts ₱ lb; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flour is unchanged at $6.60 to $6.25 for fair to choice. Some dealers are making slight concessions on Winter wheat —we are cognizant of one of our leading houses having dropped 25 cents per barrel to-day; however, we repeat former quotations, $6.50 to $10. It is contended that there is too much difference between Spring and Winter wheat flour, hence the decline above noted. Rye Flour unchanged at $5.75 to $6.

GRAIN.—The wheat market continues dull and unsettled, and in the present condition of affairs it is difficult to give accurate quotations. The fact that there has been a sharp decline in Cleveland and Cincinnati within the past few days is not without its effect here. Our mills are largely for supplies on Eastern Ohio and Indiana; heretofore, wheat has been higher relatively in those markets than it was here, hence the most of the stock very naturally was sold and shipped to those points; but now the situation is changed, and it is more favorable for this market, though, as already intimated, there is no demand here at present, as our mills are all well supplied. Oats in good supply and offering freely, but prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at 52@53 cts; the stock is large, unusually large, for the season, and steadily increasing. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged, 50@56c on track, and 57@58c. In elevator sale of 10 cars reported at 55c. Rye Corn is dull, and in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 63@65c. Rye is quiet and without quotable change at $1.00 to $1.05. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues dull, and there is but little prospect of an early improvement. Sugars continue weak, and prices are unusually low; refined goods are cheaper relatively than raws, and it is evident that there must be a appreciation in the one or a decline in the other. Coffees, also, is dull; the demand is meagre, being confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while prices are without quotable change. Our advices from New York and Baltimore indicate that, there as here, trade is very dull, though buyers are reported as still refusing to make any concessions, confident that they have the market under control; however, it is possible that they may be mistaken. (One of our cotemporaries had a very good grocery article yesterday, the best part of which was extracted from one of the Psalms of David.)

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24 @24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11½; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 53@55; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8½.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Continues very dull with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak, though without quotable change; quotations for baled hay may be given at $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality. Some dealers are storing in anticipation of a more active market and better prices.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OILS.—Lard Oil is quoted at 80 cts for No. 1 extra, and 62@65 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Dealers all agree in reporting trade very dull, and with a limited demand, and the market overstocked, prices are weak and drooping; holders are all anxious to close out, and some of them will lose money. Sales of new crop at $5.50@6.50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 70 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 5½c for large lots and 6@6½ in a small way. Pecans—sales at 11cts for Texas, and 10 cts for other kinds.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7½cts; clear rib, 8¼cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvased, 12½. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14½. Dried Beef, 17¼. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is no steady demand for Flaxseed and little or none arriving; may be quoted at $1.95@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timoth Seeds.

SUMAC.—Tennessee bolted 4¾cts per lb.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOW.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined is stronger, and the former has still further advanced—sales reported at $4.05 per bbl. Refined firmer but unchanged; June, 23¾ to 23½; no quotations beyond June, and there seems to be little or no inquiry for future deliveries.

Oil barrels quoted at $1.80 for city, and $1.70 for country.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Kirkpatrick & L., 50 bbls to Logan. Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Balston & Waring, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
National Oil Works, 50 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 926 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lyons & C., 750 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & L., 324 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan, S & Co., 497 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Braum & Wagner, 650 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 260 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta O W., 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 778 obls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 395 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 5,482

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Kiers O W, acct. Thos. Ring	148
Citizens' O W, acct. L. P. Tack	456
Kiers O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	924
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	912
Petrolite O W, acct. Thos. Hackett	468
" " Hackett & F	474
Eagle O W, acct. Jennings	282
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	456
Star O W, acct. T. P. Miller	462
Fairview O W, acct. B S Duncan	74
" "	154
Riverside C W, acct. D Bly & Co	74
Total	4964

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., met	115	Brown & Co	2
Wm Smith	3	Wm Rea	1
G W Hallman	5		
Total			26

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead	3	J. W. Porter	1
J. Reamer	5		
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co	5	Lewis O & P	5

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter	3	Loomis & Collard	5

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 4.—Consols: Money 92¼; account 92⅝. Five Twenties of '62, 90⅝; do '65, 91½; do '67, 93½. Ten-Forties, 89½.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes 55f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton firm: middling upland 11⅜@11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: red western 11s 1½d@12s 1d; red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 1,000 bales of middling upland at 27¾c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5.55@ 6.25; common to good extra $6.85@7.35; good to choice $7.40@8.30; extra St. Louis $8.60@ 12.50. Rye flour heavy; $4.50@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky a shade easier; 90¼@91c. Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.68; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.71½; red winter $1.90@1.92½, white western $2@2.05. Rye dull; western 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; western mixed 63@67c; sail 67@68c. Oats heavy; western 53c; Ohio 55@ 57c. Eggs dull; western 14½@15c. Hay quiet. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 34@38c. Rice quiet; 8¼@11¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 23¼@23¾c. Turpentine dull; 58@58½c. Pork quiet; mess $13,25; prime mess $12,50@13,00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 14@22c. Cheese steady; new 11@15¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 4.—There is no animation in the call for cotton goods, and sales remain light; notwithstanding this, prices have dropped considerably, and bargains can be obtained by liberal purchases of full packages from first hands. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says prints are slow of sale, but are strengthened by a slight improvement in the market for cloths. Some dark work has been received by agents for more important mills, but it is held for better prices, which are expected to rule when the fall demand fully opens. Woolens are are quiet and lack firmness in consequence of a decline in raw material; the only change of importance is a reduction of Wamsuttas to 18c. All standard sheetings are quoted at 14½c; Agawam F and Pittsfield A 11½c; Pocasset Canoe 14½c; Cordis A A A ticks 24c; do A C E 23c; Deer Island Jeans 7¾@77c; Southwark do 67½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Cattle receipts to-day 1,122 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,454, or 262 cars, against 34,100 last week; market firm and active; all offerings from sundry purchasers were at an advance of ⅛@¼c for good cattle from the prices of the same time last week; common cattle unchanged; the quality of cattle this week is superior to last week, there being some prime steers disposed of; sales comprise about 2,000 head; the market closed strong with good feeling; sales of 1,436 Illinois steers of 944 to 1,458 lbs at $5,15@5,11. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,000 head; market not yet opened for week, with but few car loads in the pens. Hogs: receipts to-day 115; market dull and nominal at $4@4,25; from 13 to 15 car loads in the pens; no sales worth recording.

WATERTOWN, June 4.—Beef cattle: receipts 109; supply light and prices ¼ to ½c higher than last week; sales of choice at $10@10,50; extra quality $7,25@8,75; second do $6@7; third do $5@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,238; the light increase in supply did not affect prices; sales in lots at $5@6,75 each; extra $7,50@10,75.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Bagging demand limited and prices firm at 17@17½c. Cotton firm and nothing doing; middlings held at 25¾c. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; none offering and prices nominal. Corn steady at 66@67c. Oats quiet at 48c. Rye quiet at $1,05. Mess pork $12,25. Bacon in fair demand. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c; hams, sugar cured steady 11¾@12c. Lard quiet; tierces 9c; kegs moderate demand; prime leaf tierces 9c; kegs 10c on order; light held at ¼c higher than above. Whisky steady at 88c. Tobacco very active and stiffer for low and medium grades; lugs $7,50@8,25; sales of 240 hhds.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat: No. 2 spring opened dull and lower; closed firm at $1,48¾; cash $1,47¾. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady and firm; 44½@44¾c. Oats: No. 2 in good demand and steady; 41¾@41¾c. Rye dull and lower; 70c. Pork lower; $12,10@ 12,25. Lard in good demand, 8¾c. Hams in pickle firm; 9@10c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 4@4¼c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c. High wines dull; 87c. Hogs firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Cotton active and advanced; low middlings 25c. Flour dull and drooping; $8,60@8,85. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 red winter $1,90. Lard Oil dull and declining; 70@73c. Eggs steady; 12c. Butter firm; Cheese unchanged. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; 6@6½c; old, ¼c higher asked. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¼c; sides 7@7¾c. Hogs firm; $3,75@4,20. Whisky firm; 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1,81@1,82; No. 2 red $1,76@1,77. Corn firm; high mixed 51¼@51¾c; low mixed 51@51¼c; yellow 52@52¼c; Michigan 51¼c; white 57c. Oats quiet; No. 1 42½c; No. 2 40¾@40¾c; Michigan 41¾c. Pork and lard unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Flour weak; superfine $6,00@6,50; extra $7,25. Wheat unsettled; red Wabash $2,10; amber $2,15. Rye $1,10. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 67@68c; mixed 66@67c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 17½c. Whisky firm at 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter $1,85; No. 2 $1,75. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 43c. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. $1,45; No. 2 $1,42. Oats dull; No. 2 34½c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 58c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 4.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; extra $1,92; No 1 $1,87½; amber $1,80. Corn dull and lower; held at 52c. Oats firm at 41c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA, June 4.—40 bgs potatoes, S & Crawford; 1 bx hides, Jas Cafferty & Co; 15 bgs potatoes, John Rattendieri; 1 pkg leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 21 bgs grain, S R Stewart; 1 car salt, Penna Salt Mfg Co; 2 bbls eggs, W Sanders; 1 car cooperage, H Cordier; 1 car lumber, W Anshutz & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 4.—22 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 31 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 53 do do, S M Kier; 1 car old wheels, Dilworth P & Co; 1 car lime, T F Henderson; 38 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 2 crates rags, McCullough S & Co; 10 sks potatoes, J G McClain; 45 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 4 cars s iron; W McKinney; 1 do do, B Pahuns.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 4.—160 sks corn, 97 do rye, W G Miller; 19 bbls flour, 10 sks bacon, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars lumber, Slack & S; 5 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 28 hides, W Flaccus & Son; 5 pkgs fire lighters, L J Blanchard, 8 doz brooms, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car oats, T Brady & Co; 1 car lumber, J Woods; 1 bbls gin, Speck & Morrow; 15 bbls liquor, Milligan & M; 25 bbls h wings, W Millar & Co; 50 cases tobacco, Wormser & Co; 100 bbls flour H T Ludwick; 50 bbls h hides, Shupton & Wallace, 200 pgs lead, B L Fahnestock.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 4.—1 car g stones, F Alden; 1 car lumber, McQuewan & Jr; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do, Heath & S; 1 do do, J & A Hay & Co; 24 pkgs mdse, S Musgrave; 8 bxs ink, J R Weldin; 25 bxs cheese, H Riddle, Son & Co; 200 sks oats, 15 bbls potatoes, P Duff & Son; 12 sks potatoes, Loh & Cooley; 1 car wheat, Marshall & Co; 2 cars scrap iron, Mullin & M; 4 bbls eggs, H Rea, jr; 2 cars oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, J & W Fairley; 2 cars hay, Gorge Bachman; 55 sks corn, A D Hovely 9 pkgs butter, 29 sks wheat, 6 do rye, 2 kegs lard, 4 bbls eggs, Heald & Co; 2 cans hay, John Rose; 2 boxes chalk, H Henderson & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 4.—1 car corn, M F Herron & Co; 8 bbls eggs, 2 bbls butter, Wm Thompson; 24 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 5 do do, 2 bxs bacon, Loh & Cooley; 1 bbl zinc, T C Jenkins; 1 doz tubs, Knox & Orr; 8 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 10 do do, H Riddle Son & Co; 8 do do, Henry Rea, jr; 5 do do, Woodworth & D; 15 do do, E Moye & Co; 10 bales tow, G H Danler & Son; 4 bdls hames, Jas Herdman & Son; 1 car corn, G F Bahr; 231 bgs oats, Laing & McKallip; 1 car hay, T Brady & Co; 1 do do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do corn, McEleery & Hunter; 1 do do, Wm Welch & Co; 1 do do; Black & Hammell; 50 kgs beer, C Wolters; 2 cars rye, W J Meek; 2 cars corn, Dan'l Wallace; 2 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 4 cars corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, I Hipsley; 40 bales hay, S B Floyd & Co; 50 trcs hams, Reese Owens; 36 do, F Sellers & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 4.—206 sks wheat, Courtney, G & Co; 62 bales hay, 3 bxs eggs, 2 do butter Ilieg & Hill; 62 bales hay, 25 bbls whisky, A S Caalls le; 6 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, 1 coop chickens, J J Pettitt & Co; 157 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 80 do do, John Flock, 35 bales hay, H J McCracken & Bro.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, June 4.—396 galls s ware, W D Cooper & Co; 39 bales hay, S R Patterson; 7 do straw, W McCully & Co; 70 sheep J P Allen; 20 bales, hay, E F Weaver; 11 sks bones, Hoveler & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer JUNIATA, ... Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, Will leave as above on FIRST WATER. The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer BIBB,
M. A. COX ..... Commander,
Will leave as announced THIS DAY, June 4th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The fine passenger steamer VIRGINIA,
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Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of the Academy, 1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
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All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
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DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or married life, rapidly causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
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jy4:v17-cow-W

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jy21:w54

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.
T. E. INGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
45 BRADY STREET,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning lands in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furn

HOME NEWS.

Attention is called to the advertisement on the first page of to-day's paper headed "Desk room to let."

Messrs. Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street, practical jewelers and any work of their kind left with them will be executed promptly and in the very best manner. The store is at No. 78 Smithfield street.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Sloan's, No. 189 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Letters Held for Postage.—S. M. Chessman, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c; National Pottery Company, Trenton, N. J., 1c; C. Delinger, Fairview, Pa., 1c; S. & W. Pitts, Alton, Illinois, 1c; Ira Cameron & Son, New York, N. Y., 3c; Ortelsgut & Hirschler, New York, N. Y., 3c.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$71 75
Citizens National Bank	70 50
City Insurance Co. ($20 paid in)	18 50

Internal Revenue.

Collector Thomas W. Davis furnishes the following report of collections of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District during the month of May:

Total collection spirits	$ 61,221 52
Total collection tobacco	31,518 55
Total collection fermented liquors	18,837 46
Total collection banks and brokers	6,270 98
Total collection sales	4,650 80
Total collection income	1,142 60
Total collection not otherwise herein provided for	1,814 42
Total penalties &c., collected	301 92
	$126,807 79

Fatal Accident.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Hasermann, employed in the foundry of Messrs. Stephens & Son, at the corner of Fourteenth and Etna streets, met with an accident which caused almost instant death. He was engaged at the time, at a large wooden wheel which was revolving very rapidly, polishing stove doors, when the wheel burst. One of the pieces struck him on the forehead, and another on the left side of the head, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. He was removed to his home on Chestnut street, Allegheny.

The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and a large family of children. A Coroner's inquest will be held today.

Mortuary Report.

Following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending June 2d, 1872, as reported to us by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Alcoholism, intemperance, 1; accident 1; bronchitis, acute chronic, 1; consumption, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 1; disease of heart, 3; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid, 3; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain and meninges, 1; inflammation of lungs, 4; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; inanition 1; parturition, 1; scrofula, 1; small-pox, 1; tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 3, from 2 to 5, 8; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 4; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 23; females, 16; white, 38; colored, 1; total, 39.

Wilkinsburg School District.

The Commissioners appointed at the last term of the Quarter Sessions to examine and report upon the advisability of establishing an independent school district out of that part of Wilkins township lying adjacent to the city line, and including Wilkinsburg and Edgewood, has been filed by Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, counsel of the petitioners. They report in favor of the creation of the district, setting forth that separate school privileges are not only necessary, but that they can be obtained without prejudice to the rights and interests of the remainder of the township; and that there are adequate obstacles which cannot be overcome without independent district. The Commissioners, Messrs. John Wilson, T. J. Craig and R. L. McCully, have given this matter very careful attention, and made a full and satisfactory report. The report was approved by the Court and ordered to be filed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner's Inquest—Strange Proceedings of a Justice of the Peace.

Acting Coroner Neubert received a dispatch from Mansfield, on Monday evening, notifying him that a man had been killed on the Pan-Handle Railroad, near that place. The coroner took the 8:33 train yesterday morning for Mansfield, for the purpose of holding an inquest. Upon arriving there, however, he learned that Justice Ford, of that place, had engaged Dr. Walker to make a *post mortem* examination, and had already held an inquest with a number of citizens, the self-constituted coroner returned a verdict of accident.

The deceased was a brakeman on the Pan Handle road, and his name was S. M. Jenkins. No further particulars are known, except that he was run over and killed by the freight train.

The unauthorized proceedings on the part of the justice so disgusted the Coroner that he immediately left. A *post mortem* examination was certainly unnecessary and the only notion which could have induced such action must have been a decision to run up a large bill of costs.

A FEARFUL DEATH.

Suffocated in a Vault—Coroner's Inquest.

At an early hour yesterday morning while some night-soilmen were engaged in cleaning the vaults at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Grant street and Diamond avenue, one of their number met with a very shocking death. The unfortunate man whose name is Andrew Kurtzbaner, had descended to the bottom of the pit which is about nine feet deep. When at this depth the unfortunate man was seen to fall over and to remain motionless. Prompt measures were taken to ascertain the cause of the fall, and a gentleman who was in the vicinity and saw the excitement, ran to the place, stripped off his clothing and was lowered by ropes into the vault. He secured the body of the man and it was hoisted to the surface, after which the gentleman himself was brought out. Speedy as the work of rescue had been, however, it was not speedy enough, and the man was quite dead when brought out. It is supposed that the man was unable to rise and was so suffocated. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age. He resided in the Tenth ward, near Rauch's drug store. He leaves a wife and six children, in very destitute circumstances.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

Heavy Issues of Bonds.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held on the 18th ultimo, says the Cumberland *News*, it was resolved, upon authority granted by Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and Pennsylvania, to issue bonds, negotiable in Great Britain, for a loan amounting to two million pounds sterling, (or nearly $10,000,000 United States money). The bonds are to be in sums of $100 each, and to bear 6 per cent. interest, from March 1st 1872, and are payable in twenty years after that date, the interest to be paid semi-annually. The entire line of road of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, from Baltimore to Wheeling, including branches, is mortgaged for the payment of bonds, and Messrs. John W. Garrett and John Hopkins, of Baltimore, and James Tinker, of New York, are named as trustees.

A similar mortgage, for one million pounds sterling, (or nearly $5,000,000 United States money) is given by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and Messrs. Robert T. Baldwin, Charles J. Baker and William Keyser, trustees. This loan is to be in 5,000 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 13th day of April, 1872, with 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, same as above. The original mortgages being duly recorded in Baltimore and Pittsburgh, duplicates thereof are required to be copied upon the land records of every county in the States named through which these roads pass. The mortgages are very lengthy, and are printed, embodying about 15 small pages. The report was approved by the Court and ordered to be filed.

BREVITIES.

Wm. Bailey, the boy who was shot on Monday evening, is improving, and it is thought he may recover.

The Consolidated Gas Company has commenced laying its mains from the Armstrong Works to the Union Depot.

The boys engaged in Dethridge's Glass Works struck yesterday for higher wages. The proprietors refused to comply with their demand, and the works were closed.

The Allegheny Council Committee on Division of Wards met last evening, and that portion of Reserve township lately annexed to the city was added to the seventh ward.

Professor William Johnson will give a concert at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening next. He will be assisted by his sister, Miss Mary A. Johnson.

A new-born babe was found lying on the steps of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lawrenceville last evening. The child was taken charge of by the police, and is living and doing well.

Albert Cappell, a son of Henry Cappell, of 142 Smithfield street, was playing on some dry goods boxes yesterday in front of his residence, when one of them fell upon him, injuring him severely.

A runaway on Carson street, South Side, was caused yesterday by a street car coming in contact with one of the horses attached to an ice wagon. One of the horses was injured and the wagon was demolished.

A man named Henry Peterson was attempting to raise the floor of his house in Allentown, on last Saturday, when the timbers fell upon him, and on removing the timber he fell into the cellar, striking on his head. The fall caused injuries from which he died on Sunday.

The receipts at the office of Building Inspector Reed, during the month of May, were $600.50. This is the largest sum ever received by Mr. Reed during any month. The largest previous return was $514.50 for the month of April, 1870.

A cave occurred in the excavation on Ohio Street yesterday, which came near proving fatal to the driver of a cart. As it was, the cart was completely demolished, but the horse was dug out alive. A two story frame house is placed in a very dangerous condition by the cave.

The Anniversary meeting of the Women Suffrage Association will be held next Thursday evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the Universalist church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue. Mrs. Swissheim, Rev. E. M. Wood, Rev. Wm. Fulton and others, will deliver addresses.

We are requested by Mr. Augustus Beckett to state that the report that he has resigned the position of Secretary to the Republican County Executive Committee is in every sense correct. He has accepted no office either from the Republican party or any of the members thereof, nor is he willing to do so.

James N. Hill, Esq., brother of our well known banker, Geo. E. Hill, Esq., and one of the leading citizens of Iowa, paid us a pop-call yesterday on his way to Philadelphia as a delegate to the National Republican Convention from Dubuque. He is a thorough Grant man and a live and conscientious Republican.

An insane man named C. W. Chine was arrested several days ago by officer Donnell in Birmingham, and taken to the lockup. An order was procured for his removal to the Poor House, but the authorities there refused at first to receive him. He was afterwards received, however, but yesterday made his appearance again on the streets. It is supposed he escaped from the farm.

The people of the Eleventh ward are to hold a public meeting at their school house this evening at 7½ o'clock to have a talk over the proposed vacation of Grant and Washington streets, with a special view, if it should pass, to securing in the proposed ordinance a section making it obligatory on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. to erect foot bridges at the side of the hill to Liberty street.

Last evening officer Welsh observed a white horse attached to part of a buggy running along Liberty street at the top of his speed. The officer gave chase and succeeded in capturing him at the corner of Monteeth and Liberty streets. The horse was brought to the lock-up and afterwards taken to Patterson's stables. The owner is not known, but the horse had evidently run away.

Burglars entered the house of Mr. W. J. Moorhead about two o'clock yesterday morning, taking about one hundred dollars from the pocket of Mr. Moorhead's pants, which were lying on the bed in his room. They also took Mrs. Moorhead's watch and a pocket, and other valuable jewelry from the other room. The entrance was gained by climbing on the porch and going in at a window. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Yesterday the remains of the late Mr. John Brown of Allegheny, were borne to their last resting place, followed by a large concourse of the friends of the family. The deceased was in his seventy-third year, and was one of the most widely known, as he was one of the oldest residents of Allegheny. He was the father of President Brown of the 2nd National Bank, Allegheny. Whether known he was highly esteemed, and many friends will sincerely sympathize with his surviving relations in their sorrow.

Lieutenant Wockle while passing along River avenue, Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday morning was startled by the cry of "help." He ran toward the river whence the sound came, and saw a man splashing around in the water but a short distance from the shore. The officer waded out to him and found him drunk and standing in water up to his neck. He succeeded with considerable trouble in dragging him to shore and starting him towards his home. He gave his name as Kaylor, but was unable to explain how he got into the water.

The funeral of Mr. Charles F. Porter yesterday was a very imposing one. The remains were accompanied to the grave by Company A of the Duquesne Grays and the Knights Templar of this city. The procession was headed by twelve members of the city police. A very curious circumstance is connected with the presence of the police officers. In a conversation with Lieutenant Gordon some days before his fatal illness, Mr. Porter expressed the belief that he was not likely to live long, and asked the Lieutenant when he was buried, to have twelve of the policemen of his division as an escort of honor. A long friendship had existed between the deceased and the Lieutenant, and the latter yesterday related the peculiar desire to Mayor Blackmore, who at once ordered the official escort.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Council of Birmingham last evening held a regular monthly meeting.

Present: Messrs. Schwarm, Ziefel, Miller, Duncan, Kerr, Ward, Doyle, and Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kerr, of the Finance Committee reported that a balance of $695,06 remained in the treasury, June 4th. Report accepted and approved.

Mr. Ziefel of the Street Committee reported that the Street Commissioner is busy at work and had repaired portions of Eleventh, Seventh and Bingham streets, and was now repairing Neville street. Also that the portion of Eleventh street, between Neville and Water streets, was let to Mr. Joseph Dieterle for grading and paving. Report accepted and approved.

Mr. Doyle, of the Market Committee reported that the building would be finished to be used for market purposes towards the end of this week. Accepted and approved.

The matter of having the market house insured, and the market square cleansed, was referred to the Building Committee with power to act.

A petition was read, for the grading and paving of Eighth street, from Washington to Manor streets. Referred to the Street Committee, together with the borough regulator with power to act.

Mr. Ziefel stated that the Street Committee of South Pittsburgh had waited on the Street Committee of Birmingham. They wanted to get Sixth street, which belongs to both boroughs in common, it being the dividing street between the boroughs, graded, and the South Pittsburgh-ers wanted Birmingham to pay half of the cost.

Mr. Ziefel moved that Birmingham pay one half of the cost. Carried.

Mr. Ziefel moved that the pavement on Edwards' alley be widened to three feet, and the alley be so paved that the water would run off on the sides, instead of in the center as it is now. Carried.

Mr. Ziefel moved an alarm bell or a flagman be placed at the railroad crossing at the head of Twelfth street, as that crossing is now in a dangerous condition. The Burgess thought that the ordinance provided for that. He read the ordinance, but there was no provision made for a flagman. The matter was referred to the Street Committee to report at the next meeting.

The Burgess read a petition for grading and paving of Spruce alley between Eighth and Tenth streets. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. Ward of the Special Committee appointed to meet a Special Committe of East Birmingham in regard to the Hospital, reported that they had met and appointed a sub-committee to ascertain how much the building could be bought for. Mr. Duncan, one of the sub-committee, reported that a certain party had said the building was worth about $500. (The Councils of both boroughs paid over $1,400 for it.)

Mr. Ward said that the article of agreement between Mr. Campbell, the owner of the ground on which the building stands, and the Councils of the boroughs, was, that if the rent was not paid within three months after the building was finished, the building would be reverted to Mr. Campbell again, and Councils never paid any rent. Mr. Campbell, he, the speaker, thought the building Council could now take possession of it.

Mr. Doyle moves that the report of the committee be accepted and the Committee continued, also that Birmingham's share of the rent, $150, which is due on July 1st, be paid. Carried.

Mr. Ziefel moved that Messrs. Keller, Doran & Co. be paid for the paving of Sixth street, provided they give bonds to keep the street in repair until January, 1873. Carried.

Mr. Kerr stated that there were two bonds in the hands of the First National Bank, amounting to $1,200, which are now due. He moved that money be borrowed to lift the same. Carried.

Several bills were read and warrants ordered for payment of the same.

The report of the wharf-master showed that $144.50 were collected from the wharf during the past month.

Mr. Kerr moved that, as the captain of the watch has more to do than the other police, his salary be raised to $75 per month. Referred.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn for the borough officers' salaries, and a warrant for $500 was allowed for the use of the Street Commissioner for the ensuing month.

Mr. Ward moved that the committee appointed to have a pump erected at the foot of Seventeenth street be discharged. Carried.

Mr. Doyle moved that the ordinance defining the days for holding market be so amended that the market days hereafter be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Referred to the Market Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Reports of Committees—The Text Book Question.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council rooms, President Jos. King in the Chair, and Mr. C. W. Benney, Secretary.

The roll was called, when the following members were found to be present: Messrs. Barker, Beckert, Bulford, Blakely, Benney, Burchfield, Cluney, Craig, Chambers, Dunlap, Davis, Gilleespie, Hobson, Hemphill, Harper, Harris, Haworth, Hamilton, Miller, McCance, McClinton, Matthews, Miller, Patterson, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, and Rev. Joseph King, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the reports of the regular committees were presented.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Library asked permission to purchase certain books, and presented printing and other bills. They reported one thousand membership cards issued. Received, and warrants ordered and drawn for the sums named.

The committee on evening schools report the usual number of night schools with the exception of the Sixth ward. $1,744.53 had been paid to teachers. Received and ordered to be published in the Annual Report.

Mr. R. C. Miller, from the committee on teachers and salaries, recommended that the salaries of teachers be as follows:

Principals with six or more assistants	$1,400
Principals with less than six assistants	1,000
Teachers in Grammar Department	600
Teachers in Intermediate and Primary Departments having less than one year experience	400
Teachers having more than one and less than three years experience	425
Teachers having three years experience	450
Teachers in vocal music	1,000

Received and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

The secretary read a communication informing the Board of a meeting of Principals held in the fourth ward school house and the organization of a Society for the purpose of raising the standard of the schools. The communication requested the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved by this Board that our County Superintendent, in connection with the Principals of our schools, be requested to make a monthly report to this Board of the condition and grade of our different schools.

Communication received and the resolution adopted.

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Marthens offered the following preamble and resolutions in regard to text books, and after reading them, spoke at some length:

Whereas, The subject has in fact now stands, has gradually led to an intolerable abuse in the matter of text books, brought on through the ceaseless competition of publishers in their efforts to procure the introduction of their own works, the motive being the immense profit accruing through the exclusive of their copyright books; and

Whereas, the frequent changes in books which are incompatible with the improvement of scholars, as well as burdensome to parents, involved in these changes, as well as the unconscionable prices of the books themselves, have at least awaked the people of the State to the enormity of the evil; now therefore

Resolved, That this Board recommend the passage of a law which will empower the Governor to appoint once in every ten years a commission of ten intelligent citizens, whose duty it shall be to select a series of text-books for use throughout the entire Commonwealth for the ensuing ten years, and in order that the discriminations exercised by the introduction of particular books may no longer take place, as well as for the purpose of securing school books in the future at the minimum of cost, the aforesaid commission shall in no case permit a book upon the list unless they are satisfied that no other work in that special branch exists. The commission shall also have the power to purchase a copyright book from the General School fund, provided the cost does not exceed $5,000 for exclusive right. Such book can then be selected as part of the text book series.

Referred to the following Special Committee: Messrs. Marthens, Donaldson, Park, McCance and Smith.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution granting free use of the library to any citizen upon recommendation of any member of the Board. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution placing in the hands of the Local Board power to regulate corporal punishment in their respective schools. Adopted.

The President read a resolution relative to the collection of school taxes, from City Councils, which was received and referred to the following special Committee: Messrs. Blakely, Torrence and Smith.

The Secretary reported the enrollment of the schools to be 7,598 scholars; average attendance 5,396, or 82 per cent.

On motion adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Freddy Diehl who spends about three-fourths of his time in the Work House and the remaining fourth in looking up something that would send him there, was before Deputy Mayor Neillie on charge of vagrancy. He announced with confidence that he had enough money to pay his fine but was considerably disappointed in finding that his pile amounted to just $5,86, and as his fine was $10 he was obliged to retire again to his cell.

Three intemperate individuals were fined by Burgess Dressel yesterday morning.

The Mayor disposed of twenty-nine common cases yesterday morning.

Michael Donovan, Edward Kane and John Gerdin were all sent to the work house by Mayor Blackmore yesterday for thirty days.

A man named Conrad Spahn was taken before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of riot preferred against him by John Eberle, the keeper of a tavern at Sharpsburg. Eberle alleges that Conrad was one of a party of men who on Saturday night indulged in riotous demonstrations near his residence. Spahn gave bail for a hearing on Saturday.

James Henrys yesterday made an information against Charles Manning, charging him with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Albert Harzichel was fined twenty-five dollars and costs last evening by Deputy Mayor Neillie for disorderly conduct.

Up to the Season.

The test of a first-class Restaurant is whether or no it serves up to its patrons every delicacy that the season affords. Very few Restaurants in this city can be judged by this test to the satisfaction of its proprietor, but there is at least one which from such a stand point takes immediate and lofty pre-eminence and reputation. This is Holtzheimer's Continental Restaurant on Fifth avenue next to the Postoffice. For this establishment, not only our home markets, but those east and west are ransacked. Every delicacy that can be thought of will be found there. Soft, Hard and Devil Crabs, Spring Chickens, Clams and Turtle Soup, and such an endless variety of other epicurean dainties, that the pen lingers in enumerating them, so to Holtzheimer's, next to the Postoffice, and experience the satisfaction of dining at a really first-class establishment. He relies upon his capacity to please for his reputation, and invites all to try him.

L. B.

Linen Goods.

Those who have thus far withstood the warm weather without making any great change in their raiment to suit the season will know a luxury which they can now appreciate, if they will procure a supply of clean, fresh, light and comfortable linen goods from the Boston square-dealing one price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block. Mr. Rossiter has just received from the Central Mills, Boston, a fresh assortment of the goods all made up in the latest styles of the best material and warranted to give satisfaction. A linen suit can be purchased for comparatively a mere song, and the comfort which the wearer will experience in such raiment, is much beyond any price. Drop in now while there is a full stock on hand and supply your wardrobe. It will insure to you convenience, health and happiness in a measure which you cannot experience unless you try the experiment.

Summer Suits.

Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth (late St. Clair) street will furnish you with a neat, sylish, and comfortable summer suit of any material you may choose, at the most moderate rates and upon the shortest possible notice. Young gentlemen should look in at No 50 Sixth street and leave their orders, if they desire apparel which is finish, style, and wear will give them every satisfaction.

Just now they have a choice assortment of new material for summer wear, which embraces all the fancy styles, in color and cloth, to which they invite especial attention. They claim that no better assortment has ever been brought here, and if the proof of the pudding be in the eating, we can assure our readers they will be satisfied with anything that comes from Hespenheide's.

A Beautiful Array.

Drop into the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block, and make a selection from the elegant array of summer suits which will be found in the house. The goods are all fresh, and made of good material which will be warranted to give as good satisfaction as any goods purchased elsewhere. The prices are so much below the ruling rates that they can only be appreciated by making a purchase. There is every style in color and material and the make up is according to the fashions. Get a summer suit at No. 95.

If you want a reliable watch or clock, and do not wish to pay exorbitant rates, go to Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street where you will be surprised.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to the fine assortment of real and imitation Hair goods, at which is the very finest in the city. It would be tiele in this line, to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere. Always the best quality of French and German straight and curled hair, will be found there, as also a good assortment of custom made switches, curls, chatelwigs, and curls and switches made of combings. Especial attention paid to ladies and children hair cutting, dressing and shampooing. Ladies are waited upon at their residence to have their hair cut, dressed or shampooed. A good assortment of toilet articles always on hand.

Fine Jewelry of the most approved patterns and best material, at Messrs Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street. Every article guaranteed.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The following business was disposed of in this Court yesterday:

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Hutchinson, indicted for adultery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and defendant was remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Adam Beckert, indicted for embezzlement. The case was permitted to be settled, prosecutor paying costs.

Commonwealth vs. Louis Raible, indicted for libel on oath of Adam Beckert. The offense consisted in defendant publishing some serious charges against prosecutor in one of the German papers in this city. An amicable arrangement of the difficulty was made, and the suit withdrawn.

Commonwealth vs. Emma Johnson, indicted for the larceny of a calico dress pattern. Verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged.

Commonwealth vs. E. Hodle, indicted for fornication and bastardy; defendant pleaded *nolle contendere*, and the court inflicted the usual sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Ernest Airing, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on the oath of Michael Maehling. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Gottlieb Reeser, indicted for surety of the peace, was settled on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas St. Clair, indicted for perjury—George Leavenworth complainant. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Samuel McKee,	Jesse W. Briscoe,
John Tarbell,	Isabella Lauderback,
Ella Scanlon,	John C. Lucas,
John C. Carroll,	James Loughrey,
Francis Jenkins,	Jackson Weaver,
A. M. Leech,	John Welch.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

Duff vs. Dorrington, reported yesterday, in Judge Collier's branch. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Skiles vs. Skiles, action in divorce, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff.

Carson et al. vs. Nolan; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,195 43.

Weaver vs. McLaughlin: feigned issue to recover the title to personal property amounting to between four and five hundred dollars. Verdict for the plaintiff.

The following charters granted; To the Etna Bridge Company; the Keystone Building Association of the Seventeenth ward; and the Second National Loan and Homestead Association of Allegheny City.

In the case of Geasy vs. Stokes a verdict to the amount of $55 20 was rendered for the plaintiff.

Trial List for To-day.

183 to 201 inclusive, on list No. 2.
No. 49. (N. L. 2.) Grabert vs. Freund et al.
51. Mass vs. Charlton.
52. Geib vs. Paul.
53. Pitteus vs. Roberts.
57. Clements vs. Boyd.
58. McCutcheon vs. Boyd.
62. Perry vs. Long.
63. Schuiter vs. McKelvy.
64. Apple vs. Shur.
65. Warlhorst vs. Miller.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In this court a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was heard by Judge Hampton. The petitioner was J. Newton Donaldson who avers that he is the guardian, appointed by the orphans court of Sargeant L. L. Nockers and that he (self) is restrained of her liberty by Charles W. and Clara Brett of this city. The writ was issued returnable at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning next.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGES M'CANDLESS AND M'KENNAN.

In the case of Christopher Smithers, bankrupt, an order was granted discharging the rule to show cause why bankruptcy discharge should not be set aside.

In the bankruptcy of Work, McCouch & Co., a demurrer to a petition for review of proceedings in District court was argued by Hopkins & Lazear for demurrer, and N. B. Sharpless, Esq., for petitioners.

In the case of the United States vs. the Dollar Savings bank in which a special verdict was rendered, the question of law reserved was argued by H. B. Swoope for the United States, and Robert Robb for the bank.

Our Brick Houses—That Fall on Penn St.

The *Gazette* very properly calls public attention to the insecure manner in which many of our brick buildings are erected. The walls which so often fall in cases of fire, causing the death of many of that meritorious class—the firemen—are weak not so much from the effects of fire as from bad construction and worse material. A few words as to the material of our brick houses will not be inappropriate.

There are three qualities of brick in our kilns. The first and best is the Salmon brick placed on the outside of the upper story, and the same color on the outer part of the inner side, and this kind is used for the filling between them, for partitions and chimneys.

Last fall in a town where there had been scarcely any rain for months, I took down parts of walls of a house which had burned down, and parts of the walls pulled down. Although the latter brick were unusually good, yet scarcely a whole brick was found of the filling—that is of third quality. Where I took the wall down I found a large number of these soft brick in a pulverized state, and where there had been water back to a clay condition. Seeing these things, I then determined that both as a matter of economy as well as of safety, I never would allow in any house I might build this third quality of brick to be a part of its walls, or partitions, or chimneys. We all know how damp, brick walls are, unless kept heated by constant fires in winter or in wet weather. Every person knows the great absorbent capacity of brick. Moisture readily penetrates through the outer brick, and passes into the soft inner ones become moist they seldom dry out, and when frozen soon crumble.

But even if they are kept dry, how little strength have they! The Government building that fell at Washington City about a year ago, was constructed of brick made by a new process. Experiments showed that although well burned, they could not resist a pressure more than half as much as our common brick. What pressure can these soft brick sustain?

Passing along some streets in Allegheny last week, I saw brick near the side walk from which buildings were going up. Of this third quality of brick a large amount were broken, as if it could not bear the handling necessary to loading and unloading. Should such material be allowed by your city authorities to go into buildings, endangering workmen, passers-by, and firemen?

The testimony before the jury of inquest showed that the walls of the house that fell "was composed of rotten bricks." These evidently were the third quality of brick, which had become rotten from the dampness.

The *Technologist* has a most excellent suggestion against dampness from the ground passing up the brick wall of our houses. The last course of rock should be cut so as to fit closely, and be large enough to reach across the wall. It should be laid in cement, so that no moisture from the ground could pass into the brick wall. This precaution is admirable, especially so long as we use the third quality of brick.

But there ought to be no brick of this third quality. It is the result of improper burning, and had our brick-makers bestowed one-tenth of the thought they have given to making brick out of dry clay to such modes of building kilns and burning them, as would make all brick of the first and second quality, we would have buildings both safer and more healthy.

L. B.

An elegant and reliable ladies' gold watch, at a reasonable price may be had at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

North Homestead in a Nut Shell.

It lies in the Twenty-second ward of the city.

It is the *only* place in the city that has the advantage of both the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroads.

Thirty-eight trains now stop daily at its station.

The streets are all sixty feet wide.

The lots average over a quarter acre.

The surface is level.

It will cost nothing to grade your lot, nor the street in front of it.

Abundance of living water all over the place.

The air will never be contaminated with the smoke of factories, nor the vapor of oil refineries.

The scenery is exquisite.

The neighborhood is the choicest.

There are but a hundred and fifty lots.

They will be sold for one-tenth cash and the balance in nine years.

They will be bought by the right kind of people.

They will be improved at once.

They will double in value before half the payments come due.

They are the safest possible investment, and will pay five times the interest you can get at any bank.

They will be sold on Monday, June 17th.

Free trains on both railroads.

Good music, a good dinner, a good time generally, and a first-rate chance to make it pay.

If you wish an elegant present for a friend, in the gold or silver line, you cannot do better than by purchasing at Messrs. Hazlett & Kennedy, No. 78 Smithfield street, for there you will be sure to get a bargain.

Interesting to Grocers.

Dealers in sugar will find an interesting notice in another column of Messrs. T. R. Briggs & Co. of Cincinnati. The firm having on hand a large lot of New Orleans sugar, propose to dispose of it at auction sale, Friday, June 7, at their warehouse in Cincinnati, and dealers who wish to secure bargains should make a note of the sale.

If your Watch needs repairing, or your clock will not keep time, take it to Hazlett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street, and when it is sent home from that establishment it will give you no further trouble

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, is giving his customary bargains in Summer Dress Goods.

Have you been to North Homestead? If not, you have never seen the choicest spot in all the beautiful surroundings of this city. Go once before the sale.

At no jewelry house in the city can you find a better assortment of the best goods than at Hazlett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street. The gentlemen composing this firm are practical workmen and know how to purchase good articles.

E. R. Gardner, 4th and Market, has opened another choice stock of Ladies Suits.

North Homestead.

Plans now ready at Homestead Bank. If you have not done so already, get one and pick out your lot before the sale.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., 252 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WRF.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—If there is one class of entertainment more than another, for which this community has heretofore shown a decided preference, so far as theatrical performances are concerned, it has been for legitimate comedy. In support of this statement no better proof can be adduced than the remarkable success which has attended the appearances of the Jane Coombs troupe in this city. The Walnut Street Company now playing at the Pittsburgh Opera House presents the same class of plays as did the Coombs party, and without any disparagement to the latter, it must be admitted with a much better showing of dramatic talent. Every member of the company is an artist, and the performances are perfect in every detail. The troupe is, as yet, suffering from the unfortunate circumstance of not being well known, though indeed some of the actors are old Pittsburgh favorites. The performance of "Money" on Monday night, and the "Heir at Law" last night were rich dramatic treats, and it is to be regretted that they were not given to crowded houses. Had we space at our disposal this morning we should like to give something like an extended criticism of both night's playing, but as it is, must be content with only stating what would have been the result of that criticism, namely, that both pieces were charmingly rendered. While full some praise is ever disagreeable, just commendation can only be grateful. To our readers who can appreciate perfect dramatic pictures we would venture the advice to visit the Opera House. To-night the "Serious Family" and "Married Life" will be given, two of the most pleasing of the standard comedies, in our language.

Grand Concert.—At the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue and Cherry alley on next Saturday night will be offered one of the best musical feasts of the season, in a concert to be given by Mr. Joseph Parry, bachelor of music, from the Royal Academy of Music of London, and graduate of Cambridge University, England. Mr. Parry, only a few years ago, was a skilled workman in an eastern mill, but his passion for music was so strong that he quit manual labor and went to study that branch of the divine arts and became rapidly so proficient as to be set down by the best musicians of the old world, as a perfect phenomenon. He won the highest honors in every contest in which he engaged, and his musical compositions have a place in the standard works of the old world and are rapidly becoming popular in this country. He has been persuaded to come this way in order that his admirers may have a fair chance to afford him a greeting worthy of his great genius. Doubtless standing room will be scarce at the church on the night of the great concert, for City Hall would be too small to hold all of his admirers.

Manning's Minstrels.—Billy Manning and his Ethiopian Company will commence a week's engagement on Monday next at the Pittsburgh Opera House. The entire arrangements will be under the personal supervision of the ever popular Billy himself. In addition a host of talent is on the programme, including Andy McKee, Stevie Rogers, Ricardo and a dozen other star performers. The company is accompanied by an orchestra of ten pieces. The prices of admission will not be advanced, and no extra charge will be made for reserved seats.

Wagner's Minstrels.—This well known troupe of Ethiopian performers will appear on Friday and Saturday next at the Academy of Music, under the management of J. H. Haverly. The company is one of the strongest ever organized and includes among its members many Pittsburgh favorites. One of the chief attractions will be the celebrated California Quintette, the members of which will sing a choice selection of popular music. Messrs. Canfield and Booker, Col. Wagner, Ned Fox and the wonderful Fostelle will appear on each night and at the Saturday matinee.

Carncross & Dixey.—This favorite company of minstrels will visit our city next week, appearing each night and Saturday matinee at the Academy of Music. The company is too well known here as to need no preliminary recommendation. Most of the old favorites remain from that of Western Pennsylvania. Taking the cars at Columbus, Ohio, at 10 o'clock; A. M., for Logansport, Indiana, via Bradford Junction and Union City—we have a most delightful view on all sides as far as the eye will carry us. The prospect for wheat improves as we advance, until we find a most delightful prospect in the vicinity of Logansport. In White and Carroll counties, a large surface has been sown and promises abundantly. VICTOR.

Wheat Prospect.

In passing from Pittsburgh to Bellaire, thence to Columbus, Ohio, our observation is that the prospect for wheat is not materially different from that of Western Pennsylvania. Taking the cars at Columbus, Ohio, at 10 o'clock; A. M., for Logansport, Indiana, via Bradford Junction and Union City—we have a most delightful view on all sides as far as the eye will carry us. The prospect for wheat improves as we advance, until we find a most delightful prospect in the vicinity of Logansport. In White and Carroll counties, a large surface has been sown and promises abundantly. VICTOR.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—River ten feet; rising. Arrived.—Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Expected to-night.—Alice Dean and H. C. Nelson, from New Orleans; Allegheny Belle, J. W. Garrett and H. Probasco, from St. Louis. Departed.—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Arlington, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Clear and warm. River falling rapidly. Departed.—last night: Nile, St. Louis; Continental, New Orleans; to-day: John F. Tolle, City of Quincy and Mohawk and barges, St. Louis; Allen, Little Rock.

VICKSBURG, June 4. Down—Natchez, 6 p. M. Up—John T. Moore, 7 A. M.; Indiana, 11 A. M.; Bella St. Louis, 10 P. M. Clear and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Arrived.—Glencoe, St. Louis. Departed.